Pittsburgh Gazette.

VOLUME LXXXIII. PITTSBURGH, THURSDAY, APRIL 2, 1868. NUMBER 79.

FIRST EDITION.

TWELVE O'CLOCK M.

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE.

Commissioners Appointed—Record of Honorably Discharged Soldiers—Substitution of the Original Senate Free Railroad Bill for the House Bill—Bills Passed Finally—Defeat of the Retrocession Bill of the Anti-Consolidationists.

[Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

HARRISBURG, April 1, 1868.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The Senate bill establishing an additional State Lunatic Hospital for Northern Pennsylvania, was amended by the appointment of Drs. Jos. A. Reed, of Pittsburgh, John Curwen, of Harrisburg, and Snaill Green, of Easton, as Commissioners to select a site for the buildings, and passed to a second reading.

The Senate bill authorizing Recorders of Deeds to record discharges of honorably discharged soldiers, passed finally.

The Senate bill for the protection of side walks upon public roads and in unincorporated towns, was passed finally.

The House bill exempting manufacturing, mining and quarrying companies from taxation or net earnings or income, when their capital stock is taxed, was defeated after considerable discussion.

The Senate bill providing that all railroad companies merging prior to act of May 16th, 1861, shall have the same powers as companies merging under said act, was passed finally.

The following bills passed finally. The railroad liabilities bill as arrived at on a second reading in the Senate.

Supplement to the act for the better management of the Allegheny County prison.

The bill repealing the Pittsburgh consolidation act, more popularly known as the retrocession bill, which was recently introduced by Mr. Smith, of Allegheny, was considered to-day.

Mr. WILSON, of Allegheny, made a lengthy speech against the bill.

Mr. Smith, of Allegheny, offered an amendment leaving it to the qualified electors in the townships of Oakland, Collins, Liberty, Peebles and Pitt to vote for or against consolidation at the next October election, and the townships to be disconnected with Pittsburgh if the majority decide against consolidation. He spoke at great length for his amendment, believing it ought to satisfy all parties.

Mr. FORD, of Allegheny, followed against the amendment to the bill.

Mr. MILLER, of Allegheny county, also spoke against the bill. The amendment was voted down. Yeas 18, nays 58. Messrs. Beckert, Smith and Riddle of Allegheny voted aye, and Messrs. Ford, Miller and Wilson of Allegheny, voted nay. The bill was also voted down. Adjourned.

SENATE.

The original Senate Free Railroad Bill was substituted for the new House Free Railroad Law, with the proviso objected to by the Governor stricken out.

The following bills were passed finally:

A bill revising and amending the consolidating laws regarding and licensing foreign insurance companies.

Preventing the disturbance of camp meetings and other religious assemblages.

Refunding to banks the tax paid under the act of February 23d, 1866, which was declared unconstitutional by the Supreme Court.

Authorizing the State to furnish prisons with blank books.

Granting to the Canal the same privileges as Railroads now enjoy.

Allowing canal companies to increase their facilities for transportation, as it came from the House.

Repealing the well known liquor license law of last winter, as it came from the House.

Allowing insurance companies to transact business in other States.

Making eight hours a legal days labor.

House—In the afternoon the following bills passed finally: incorporating the Union Lumber and Broom Company, to use Youghiogheny river and tributaries; capital unlimited.

Authorizing Millvale borough, Allegheny county, to borrow five thousand dollars for school purposes.

Authorizing the School Board of Connellsville, Fayette county, to borrow money.

Authorizing the removal of the ruins of dams and locks of the Youghiogheny Slackwater Company.

For the vacation and sale of the burial ground of the Associate Reformed Church of Pittsburgh, and removal of the bodies.

Incorporating the Miners and Mechanics co-operative association of Monongahela City.

Relative to claims of James Dignam, of Allegheny County, contractor on the old portage railroad, which authorizes examination and payment.

Adjourned till evening.

RHODE ISLAND ELECTION.

A Republican Victory.

[By Telegraph to Pittsburgh Gazette.]

PROVIDENCE, April 1.—The State election occurred here to-day. The returns for Governor have been received from every town in the State except Block Island. Governor Burnside has a majority of 4,309, which the returns from the missing town will slightly increase. This is a gain of 100 or 200 for the Republicans over last year. Following is the vote: Burnside, Republican, 9,767; Pearce, Democrat, 5,653. Providence City gives Burnside 2,679 and Pearce 1,136. The Legislature will stand: Senate, 27 Republicans and 5 Democrats; in two districts no choice. House, 62 Republicans and 8 Democrats, and two districts where there is no choice. The Assembly will be largely in favor of the re-election of Senator Sprague.

THE CAPITAL.

Grant and Butler Reconciled—Justice Grier and the McArdle Case—Nepotism Checked—An Editor to be Honored—Chicago Convention Delegates Appointed For District of Columbia.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

WASHINGTON, April 1, 1868.

GRANT AND BUTLER.

The difficulty between Grant and Butler has been amicably settled.

JUSTICE GRIER AND THE M'ARDLE CASE.

The position assumed by Associate Justice Grier, of the U. S. Supreme Court, when the M'Ardle case was called up on Monday gives rise to considerable comment. After Judge Black concluded his remarks, Justice Grier submitted the following paper, which was read:

"*Exparte* William McArdle—This case was fully argued in the beginning of the month. It is a case which involves not only the liberty and rights of the appellant, but of millions of our fellow citizens. The country had a right to expect it would receive the immediate and solemn attention of this court. By the postponement of the case, this Court will subject themselves, whether justly or unjustly, to the imputation that we have evaded the performance of a duty imposed upon us by the Constitution, and waited for legislative interposition to supercede our action and relieve us from our responsibility. I can only say: '*Pudet haec opprobria nobis et potuisse diei et non potuisse repeli,*'" or literally translated, 'I am ashamed if an approbrium should be cast upon the Court and that it cannot be refuted.'

DELEGATES TO THE REPUBLICAN NATIONAL CONVENTION.

Sayles J. Bowen, Postmaster of this city, and Major W. S. Morse, President of the Soldiers and Sailors Union, were to-day elected delegates from the District of Columbia to the National Republican Convention at Chicago.

REJECTION BY THE SENATE.

The Senate rejected the nomination of John Hancock, brother of Gen. Hancock, for Collector of Internal Revenue, of the First District of Louisiana.

COMMISSIONER OF MINERAL STATISTICS.

It is probable that R. W. Raymond, editor *American Journal of Mining*, will receive the appointment of Commissioner of Mineral Statistics.

FROM EUROPE.

Telegraph Purchase Proposed in Great Britain—Revenue Deficiency—A Report Denied—Public Schools to be Established in Austria.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

GREAT BRITAIN.

PURCHASE OF TELEGRAPH LINES.

LONDON, April 1.—In the House of Commons this evening Ward Hunt, Chancellor of the Exchequer, asked leave to bring in a bill for the purchase by the Government of all lines of telegraph in the Kingdom. He explained that the bill provided for the appointment of arbiters who shall decide as to what prices are to be paid to the several telegraph companies for their property and interests in the lines.

REVENUE RETURNS.

The revenue returns of Great Britain for the first quarter have been published, and show a deficiency of five millions sterling.

REPORT DENIED.

A despatch from Madrid gives positive denial to the reported prohibition of American newspapers by the Spanish government.

AUSTRIA.

VIENNA, April 1.—The Reichsrath, after rejecting an amendment proposed by the clerical party, has passed the bill providing for the general education by a system of public schools.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

LONDON, April 1—*Evening.*—Consols easier at 93. Five-twenties quiet at 72a 72¼. Erie 48¾. Illinois Central 89¾. Atlantic and Great Western 31¼.

FRANKFORT, April 1—*Evening.*—Five-twenty bonds closed at 75⅛.

ANTWERP, April 1—*Evening.*—Petroleum easier; standard white 44 francs.

LIVERPOOL, April 1—*Evening.*—Cotton closed active and buoyant; sales of 30,000 bales; prices not so high as at times during the day, but closed firm; middling uplands on the spot 11⅝d, to arrive 11⅝a11¾d, Orleans 11⅞d. Breadstuffs closed quiet and steady; Corn, 41s. 6d.; Wheat, 16s. for California white, and 14s. 4d. for No. 2 red western; Barley, 5s. 6d.; Oats, 4s. 1d.; Peas, 46s. 6d.; Flour, 37s. 6d. Provisions closed quiet; Beef, 122s. 6d.; Pork, 80s.; Lard, 62s.; Cheese, 55s.; Bacon, 44s. 6d. Produce unchanged.

The Erie Railroad Matter—Minority and Majority Reports to the New York Senate.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

ALBANY, April 1.—James A. Bell was confirmed Auditor of the Canal Department.

In the Senate, to-day, majority and minority reports were made in the matter of the Erie Railroad. The majority regard the dealings of the Directors of that road as highly reprehensible and for purposes of private emolument. The stock, they say, although fraudulently put in circulation, is nevertheless valid and binding against the Company in the hands of *bona fide* holders who have their remedies in a court of justice, and demands that the unfaithful agents be removed, but as the Courts have ample power over them, the Committee deem it unnecessary to report a bill.

The minority commend the action of the Erie Directors and think an act should be passed legalizing the ten millions of stock, and the contracts with the Harlem & Erie and Michigan Southern roads and prohibiting any director of the Erie being a director in the Hudson, Harlem and Central and *vice versa* or any future contract to consolidate said roads, etc.

No action was taken by the Senate. It is understood the canal Commissioners are determined to open the Eastern division of the Erie canal on the 17th inst, and the middle and Western divisions on May 1st. The Black river and Champlain canal, will be opened the 1st of May.

In the Senate to-night, a bill was introduced providing for the punishment by imprisonment of from two to five years for the unauthorized issue of stock by corporations of this State.

Rivers and Weather.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

LOUISVILLE, April 1.—River falling steady. Weather cloudy and warm.

ST. LOUIS, April 1.—Weather cloudy and warm, with indications of a storm.

SECOND EDITION.

FOUR O'CLOCK A. M.

FORTIETH CONGRESS.

Progress of the Impeachment Trial--Examination of Witnesses--Argument on the Admissibility of Mr. Burleigh's Testimony--Spicy Debate Between the Managers and the President's Counsel.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

WASHINGTON, April 1, 1868.

SENATE.

At a few minutes past twelve o'clock, the Managers of the House, in a Committee of the Whole, with the counsel for the President, having taken their usual places, the Court of Impeachment was called to order by Chief Justice Chase and the minutes of the last day's trial read up to the mention of the vote cast by Chief Justice to decide the tie vote on the question of retiring for deliberation, when Mr. SUMNER made a motion to correct the journal by inserting the expression of the Senate that "the said vote of the Chief Justice was unauthorized and of no effect on this motion." He demanded the yeas and nays, which were taken—yeas 21, nays 27, so the motion was disagreed to.

The question as to the admissability of Mr. Burleigh's testimony about a conversation between him and General Thomas was submitted to the Senate by the Chief Justice.

Before the vote was taken, Mr. FREILINGHUYSEN inquired if the Managers intended to connect the testimony of witness with the respondent?

Mr. BUTLER answered in the affirmative. Argument ensued.

Mr. STANBERY then rose and said the Court had at length reached the domain of the law on a question requiring careful consideration and argument. He stated the question to be, whether or not the declarations of General Thomas were to be used against the President, though not proven to be authorized by him. It is alleged that the gravity of the offense charged in the first three articles consists in the issuing by the President of the letter of authority to General Thomas. In the Fourth Article the offense charged is conspiracy with General Thomas to obtain by force and intimidation the office of Secretary of War. These were the only articles whose consideration was now necessary. As yet, we have no proof of anything said by the President before or after giving this letter of authority. The purpose of the present attempt was to show the President's intent in issuing it by the production of irrelevant testimony about the remarks made by Gen. Thomas without authorization by the President. The President's intent could be shown only by the orders themselves. The order and letter of authority given to Gen. Thomas did not make him a general agent of the President but they authorized him to do only certain specific things. When a proper foundation of proof of a conspiracy is laid then declarations of one of the supposed conspirators may be deemed to inpliate, and then in this instance no such foundation of proof has been laid even if it were admitted. He denied that the letter of authority constituted a relation between the President and General Thomas of principal and general agent. It could not be maintained that the letter was in itself proof of a conspiracy. The nature of the order was according to the usual formula to designate an office known to the law, and to execute the duties of an office established by law. It would not be asserted that all officers appointed by the President became his special or general agents. The President and his appointee were alike officers and responsible to laws. The Managers say that they expect hereafter to show a connection between the declaration of General Thomas and the respondent.

Mr. BUTLER—I did not say hereafter.

Mr. STANBERY—Did you say you had done it heretofore?

Mr. BUTLER—No.

Mr. STANBERY—Then if you expect to do it you must do it hereafter, and either meant what you did not say or said what you did not mean.

The speaker went on, claiming it to be an unprecedented attempt to build a superstructure before laying the foundation.

Mr. BUTLER replied. He said the argument of the respondent's counsel seemed to show they felt the question involved might decide their case. The Managers claimed the President had long intended to violate a certain law. He first called to his aid a General of the army, and then gave an order to Mr. Thomas to take possesion of the War office, which counsel said, was in the usual form. This he claimed was not the time for that. He had left certain ear marks about it, which showed an unusual intent, the wording was. "You will immediately take possesion." Mr. Stanton, when he first yielded, did so, as he said, to superior force. After his re-instatement he was more strongly fortified and no man not besotted could believe that he would again yield, except to a superior force. The President could not have expected him to yield otherwise. The President intended to do an unlawful act and Mr. Thomas consented to aid him—thus a conspiracy was constituted, and on this ground the Managers claimed their right to introduce the testimony in question. They also claimed it on the ground of the relation existing between the President and Gen. Thomas as principal and agent—the Commission to do just what the President wanted him to do, viz; To obtain possession of the war office. The declaration of Gen. Thomas about the common objections made, to a man whose support he was trying to secure. No objections was made by counsel yesterday, to the introduction of testimony relating to what was done by Gen. Thomas in the War Department while the President was not there.

Mr. STANBERY—Gen. Thomas was then acting within his authority.

Mr. BUTLER continued, and cited authority to support his views regarding admissability of declarations in proof of conspiracy made by one conspirator in the absence of another. He proceeded to state that they proposed to show, through the evidence under discussion, that Gen. Thomas intended to use force, but was prevented by the arrest. He referred to the remark of Mr. Stanbery, that they had now reached points of law worthy to be argued by lawyers to lawyers, and they had already had a question worthy of debate by statesmen, and he (Butler) protested against narrowing the question down to the argument of attorneys.

Mr. CURTIS rejoined, that it was sufficient objection to the first part of the question to be submitted, that the evidence sought to be introduced was immaterial charges in issue, whether made by a competent or incompetent witness. It was also an objection that the declarations bearing on the question of what was the President's intent, had not been made on oath by a witness shown to come within or recognized as exception to the rule. In brief, no declaration of Mr. Thomas could show the President's intent, and if any could they must have been made as sworn testimony. The Managers claimed to have shown there was a conspiracy to remove Mr, Stanton by force, whereas the only evidence they had presented was an endeavor to show simply there was a conspiracy to remove Mr. Stanton. Nothing had been advanced to prove that the employment of force was contemplated. He combatted at length the argument of Mr. Butler, maintaining that the authorities cited by the latter were not applicable to the point in dispute. The statement of Mr. Butler that the President's answer which admits this intention to remove Mr. Stanton from an office he legally held, was not correct. There can be no such thing as a conspiracy between commander-in-chief and the subordinate officer. He is not liable for the fact that the commander-in-chief issues the order and the subordinate obeys it. I, therefore, respectfully submit that the honorable Managers have not only not proved a conspiracy to remove Mr. Stanton by force, but they have offered no evidence to prove any conspiracy at all. It rests exactly where the written orders place it—an order from a superior officer to an inferior officer, and an assertion by him to execute that order. The first thing is to prove the conspiracy, which is a separate and independent fact. Now, in that case, the Government undertook to show in the first place that there was a conspiracy, and had proved it by testimony as to the assembling together of a body of men for the purpose of military training, etc. Having proved the conspiracy, they then gave evidence to show that the defendant had subsequently joined the conspiracy. That was all relevant and proper. If the Managers will take the first step here, and, in support of their articles, undertake to show by evidence a conspiracy existing between the President and General Thomas, then they may go on giving evidence of the declarations of one or both of them, and until they do, I submit that they cannot give such evidence. I ought to say the statement by the honorable Manager that the answer of the President admits his intention to remove Mr. Stanton from office illegally and at all hazards, is not so. The honorable Manager is mistaken if he has so read the answer, as it distinctly says, in the first place, that the President believed, after the gravest consideration, that Mr. Stanton's case was not within the Tenure of office act, and the answer further says that he never authorized General Thomas to employ threats of force or intimidation. If the Honorable Manager is to refer to the answer for evidence for one purpose he must take it as it stands.

Mr. BINGHAM followed, denying that there was any ground for the assumption that the Senate was restricted in considering this matter by a question whether it had been proven that force was intended to be used by the President. He read the 5th article, and the sections of Tenure of Office act, and claimed that the President and General Thomas could not shelter themselves by asserting that their action was a matter of obeying a military order. The Managers do not rely merely upon the declaration of General Thomas, to show the intention of the President. They would would show from his own written confessions that his long meditated purpose had been to violate the law of Congress. The arguments of his counsel had been more plausible and ingenius than sound. General Thomas did not act that day as Adjutant General, but as Secretary of War *ad interim*, whom he claimed to be. The desire of counsel was not simply to have this testimony ruled out, but to obtain some sort of a decision by the Senate of a question of guilt or innocence of the President. The conspiracy entered into here between these two parties was to prevent the execution of that law. This is so plain that no man can mistake it, nor can the President, in the presence of this tribunal nor General Thomas either, shelter himself by the intimation that it was a military order to a subordinate military officer. I wish to show, in the presence of the Senate, that if that were so, it would be competent for the President of the United States, by issuing a military order to-morrow, directed to Adjutant General Thomas or any other officer of the Army of the United States, to disperse the army of the nation. This is an afterthought. It is no military order; it is a letter of authority within the express words of the statute and in violation of it. The evidence is that General Thomas accepted and acted on it. This evidence was given yesterday, and was received without objections. It is too late, now, to make the objection. It is perfectly justifiable in this tribunal for me to say further here, and to say it on my own honor, as one of the Managers of the House, that we rely not simply in the declarations of General Thomas to show the purpose of the accused, or to disregard its plain provisions, but we expect by the written confession of the accus ed himself to show to the Senate this day, or as soon thereafter as can be done, that it was his declared determination in any event to defy authority of the Senate. There was no intimation to the Senate of this intended interference. The President grasped the power in his own hands of repealing the law of the nation, of challenging the Representative of the nation to bring him to this bar to answer, and now when we attempt to progress with the trial, according to known and established rules of evidence in Courts of Justice, we are met by the plausible and ingenious—more plausible and more ingenious than sound—remarks of the learned counsel for the accused, that the declarations of one co-conspirator cannot be given in evidence against another as to the mode of executing the conspiracy. I state it perhaps a little more strongly than the counsel did, but that was exactly the significance of these remarks. I would like to know whence he derives any such authority. A declaration made in the execution of a conspiracy by a co-conspirator is admissible, even as to the mode on which he would execute and carry out the common design. It is admissible not simply against himself, but admissible against his co-conspiracy. It is admissible against them not to establish the original conspiracy but to prove the intent of the conspirators. The conspiracy is complete whenever the argument will violate the law, no matter whether an overt act be committed afterwards in pursuance of it or not; but the overt acts which are committed afterward by any one of the conspirators in pursuance of the conspiracy is evidence against his co-conspirator. That is precisely the ground on which the ruling was made yesterday by the presiding officer of the Court.

Mr. BINGHAM reviewed the circumstance of the suspension of Stanton, and the subsequent action by the President which, he said, was not in accordance with the terms of the Tenure of Office law.

Mr. JOHNSON asked the question whether the managers proposed to prove that the President authorized Gen. Thomas to use force if necessary, and whether the President endorsed the declarations of Thomas after they were made.

Mr. BINGHAM said the Managers must decline to answer so general a question.

Mr. EVARTS rose to speak, but

Mr. BINGHAM called attention to the rule limiting debate on each side to one hour, which time, he said, had about expired.

The CHIEF JUSTICE made an inaudible remark, and

Mr. BUTLER wished to know whether these questions would ever be decided, so that the Managers might know what to rely on.

The CHIEF JUSTICE stated the effect of the rule.

Mr. DRAKE submitted a point of order, that decision must be made by yeas and nays.

Mr. CONKLING moved the counsel for the President be allowed time for further remarks, as they had been under a misapprehension as to the bearing of the rule.

Mr. EVARTS said they had not yet exhausted their hour, and Mr. CONKLING withdrew his motion.

CHIEF JUSTICE CHASE stated the question to be whether the question of Mr. Butler should be put to the witness Burleigh?

Mr. DRAKE again made his point of order, and was not sustained.

Mr. JOHNSON called for a reading of his question to the Managers.

Mr. BOUTWELL stated they had declined to answer it, considering it too much in the nature ot an argument. Yeas and nays being demanded, resulted 39 to 11.

Mr. Burleigh was then called and said that on the evening of the 21st February he went to see General Thomas at his residence. Thomas told him he had been appointed Secretary of War *ad interim*, and had gone to the Department and demanded possession. Mr. Stanton asked him if he would give him time to remove his papers. The witness understood Thomas to say he had already issued orders as Secretary of War. He also said he intended to take possession at 10 o'clock. In reply to an inquiry by witness, General Thomas stated he would use force to obtain possession if it were refused him.

Mr. BUTLER asked witness if he had had any conversation with Thomas while he was acting as Adjutant General.

Mr. EVARTS inquired to what date the question applied, and Mr. BUTLER said this appointment to that office was made about a week before he attempted to gain possession of the War Department.

Mr. EVARTS asked what was the purpose of the testimony.

Mr. BUTLER said it was to show that General Thomas had attempted to seduce his brother officers from their duty just as Absalom had sat at the gates and tried to draw off the people from their allegiance to King David.

Mr. EVARTS—Do you intend to put Absalom into your question?

Mr. BUTLER—No. I use him as an illustration. [Laughter.]

After a recess of ten minutes Mr. BUTLER read the question which he proposed to put to the witness as to what he had heard Thomas say to the clerks of the War Office during the week prior to February 21st.

Mr. EVARTS objected, on the ground of irrelevancy.

Mr. BUTLER made a short reply.

Mr. EVARTS rejoined; denying that the ruling which permitted the introduction of the declaralion made subsequently to February 21, allowed the presentation of a declaration made previous to that time. There had been no proof adduced in support of the aspersions and villifying remarks made about Gen. Thomhs and they were uncalled for, certainly at the present time.

Mr. BINGHAM argued briefly in reply, and cited authorities in support of the position of the Managers.

CHIEF JUSTICE ruled that the question could not be put to witness, evidence having been offered in proof of a conspiracy before Feb. 21st.

The question was submitted and the yeas and nays resulted 28 to 22, and the question was put.

The witness heard Thomas make an address to a number of clerks in the war office, about a week or ten days prior to February 21st, in which he said he intended to relax the harsh and arbitrary rules made by his predecessor, and, regarding the clerks as gentlemen they could go out and come in when they pleased, if they were absent only a reasonable time.

Mr. BUTLER asked if Mr. Stanton had acknowledged that the testimony given by witness before the House Commettee was true? Question objected to and withdrawn.

Mr. BUTLER asked if Gen. Thomas had since February 21st, restated any portion of his conversation with Mr. Burleigh about breaking down the doors of the War Department; objected to by Mr. Evarts, as were also several modifications of the question, which was finally put as follows: Have you had any conversation with Mr. Thomas since the first one, and since his appointment as Secretary of War *ad interim*, wherein he said anything about using force in getting into the War office, or in any other way re-asserting his former conversation, if so, what? Witness replied that he had asked General Thomas last week why the performance promised had not come off. He answered it was because he was arrested by the Marshal early in the morning, otherwise he would have broken in the doors, &c.

On cross-examination by Mr. STANBERY, the witness said he went to the Department on business with the Adjutant, General Thomas made the same address, to each of four or five clerks as they came into the office, that he would not hold them to a strict accountability about coming to work precisely at nine o'clock, but that, on resuming his position as Adjutant General, he was disposed to relax somewhat the severe rules made by his predecessor. He should of course expect a faithful performance of their duties. He spoke only to the employes of his own Department.

Samuel Wilkinson was then called. He testified that he had known Gen. Thomas six or seven years; had a conversation with him on the afternoon of February 21st, at the War Department, in which Thomas said that since the affair had become public he felt free to talk about it without reserve. He stated he had demanded possession of the war office, and Mr. Stanton had asked if time would be allowed to remove his papers, which he (Thomas) granted. He expressed to witness his intention to demand possession on the Monday following, and would, if necessary, call on the General of the army for assistance, which he thought would not be refused. At Willard's Hotel that evening he reiterated the same intentions, except that he would carry it into effect next Monday. He seemed to mean what he said.

Cross-examined by EVARTS—Am connected with the press. General Thomas told him on Friday that he had issued an order to close the Department on Saturday. Witness did not know whether he issued it as Adjutant General or Secretary of War.

On direct examination—Heard Thomas say that he claimed to be Secretary of War.

George W. Karseener—Had known Gen. Thomas for many years; saw him at the levee of the President on the 9th ult.; said to him, "General, the eyes of Delaware are upon you; the people ask you to stand firm." He replied that he intended to, and in a short time he would kick that fellow out. He did not say who it was he intended to kick, but witness understood him to refer to Mr. Stanton.

Cross-examined by Mr. STANBERY—Saw General Thomas the last time before in New Castle, Del.; did not speak to him then; does not remember when and where he ever spoke to him before; did not come from Delaware to see Thomas; when in the East room he felt a desire to see him and the rest of the Cabinet; being from the same State he wished to pay his respects to him; Thomas was pointed out to him by Mr. Tanner; he introduced himself; the idea of kicking out did not come from the witness; did not know whether he approved of the line of conduct which Gen. Thomas spoke of taking. Witness communicated this conversation to Mr. Tanner that night, and to several others next day; among them was a Mr. Smith from Delaware, whose name was not John but William, and he came from the Brandywine; witness was summoned before the Committee about the 13th.

Re-direct;—after his examination, Mr. Thomas was in the Committee room.

Mr. BUTLER—Did Gen. Thomas thereupon admit that what you had sworn was the truth? Objected to and the Court dajourned at 5:10, the Senate going into executive session.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The House met at twelve o'clock M. The reading of the journal was dispensed with and the House resolved itself into a Committee on the Whole and proceeded to the Senate Chember.

CALIFORNIA.

Republican State Convention—Platform Adopted—Grant Endorsed for the Presidency.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

SAN FRANCISCO, April 1.—The California Union State Convention met at Sacramento on Tuesday, and selected delegates to the National Republican Convention to meet in Chicago. Resolutions endorsing the action of Congress on reconstruction measures, the matter of impeachment, and expressing confidence that the Senate will fairly and impartially discharge its duty in the imposed Court of impeachment; in favor of the strictest economy in the administaation of national affairs; regarding repudiation of the national debt a crime against the loyal dead and an abandonment of the principles upon which the war for the Union was fought, and in violation of plighted honor; considering it the duty of the Government to protect citizens at home and abroad to the fullest extent of the national power, especially no foreign nation should be permitted to arrest or punish Americans for any offenso committed on our own soil. General Grant is the unanimous choice of the Convention for President.

BRIEF TELEGRAMS.

—The Spiritualists of Boston and vicinity celebrated the Twentieth Anniversary of the advent of modern Spiritualism Tuesday at Music Hall. The attendance was very large. In the afternoon there was a parade through the city of some four or five hundred children—pupils of the Progressional Lyceum,

—In the Iowa House the Judiciary Committee reported in favor of instructing the Attorney General to take the legal steps necessary to ensure the construction of the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railroad, which report was concurred in.

—The political excitement is intense all over North Carolina, and both candidates for Governor, as well as ex-Governors Graham and Vance and other leading men, are canvassing the State. Not less than two hundred speeches per day are being made.

—The *Herald's* Washington dispatch says: There is a project on foot to add an amendment to Churchill's bill on its third reading making Grant the successor of Johnson and rush the bill through under the previous question.

—In New York, building No. 74 Fulton street, occupied by Sudhouse & Piper as a box factory, Holton N Lee's clothing wareroom, and other occupants, was damaged to the amount of seventy-five thousand dollars' worth, yesterday morning, by fire.

—Gen. Hancock in published orders announces Brevet-Lieut. Col. W. G. Mitchell, as acting Assistant Adjutant General, and Brevet-Major Gen. S. S. Carroll, as acting Assistant Inspector General, Military Department of the Atlantic.

—In New Albany, Indiana, yesterday, Mrs. Mary M. Keck committed suicide by hanging herself in the back room of her husband's residence. Cause, temporary insanity, superinduced by the use of strong drink.

—A dispatch from Marysville, near Harrisburg, says that by the falling of a tree near that place, on Tuesday, John Hemphill was killed and James Orr and J. A. Naylor were seriously injured.

—The funeral of seven miners, victims of the Diamond mine accident, took place yesterday afternoon at Hyde Park Cemetery, at Scranton, Pa., in the presence of 4,000 people.

—Among the witness summoned for the President are General Sherman, W. Armstrong, of Cleveland, B. Able, of St. Louis, and L. D. Campbell, late Minister to Mexico.

—The North German flag was, in accordance with notice, issued by King William of Prussia and hoisted on all German vessels in the New York port yesterday.

—Superintendent Kennedy, of New York, it is reported, ordered the police to restrain news agents from disposing of a flash sensational journal published in Boston.

—Recent difficulties with the Philadelphia city gas trustees have caused Mr. Joseph Mansell to resign his position as chief engineer of the works.

—In Richmond it is understood General Schofield will shortly issue an order removing Governor Pierpont, Joseph Mayo, Mayor, and T. U. Dudley, City Sergeant.

—Harriet Livermore, a remarkable woman who traveled in the East and wrote several works of merits, died in Germantown on Tuesday, aged eighty-two years.

—At an election at Youkers yesterday the Republican supervisor was chosen by 218 majority, in a heavy vote. The Democratic majority last year was 297.

—It is thought that the half million of dollars advanced in gold by Chili to M. Arnand, of France, for iron clads, will prove a total loss to the Government.

—Foot's block, Springfield, Mass., was damaged twenty-five thousand dollars' worth by fire on Tuesday night. Insured Hartford.

—The interior of the Webster Woolen Mill at Sabattis, Maine, was burned on Monday night. Loss heavy; partially insured.

—Dr. Wilson Carr has been appointed General Coroner for Baltimore, thus displacing the old Coroners.

—The Ohio Metropolitan Police bill as it passed the Ohio Senate, passed the House yesterday and is now a law.

—The steamer Henry Chauncy arrived in New York yesterday from Panama with $64,000 in gold.

—On account of heavy rains, the wheat crop of Chili promises to prove a failure.

—The yellow fever prevails to some extent in Lima.

—Peru has effected a twelve million loan.

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

THE ENCHANTRESS.

A SPRING-TIME LYRIC FOR MABEL.

BY T. B. ALDRICH.

It is only in legend and fable
The fairies are with us, you know:
For the fairies are fled, little Mabel,
Aye, ages and ages ago.

And yet I have met with a fairy—
You needn't go shaking your curls—
A genuine spirit and airy
Like her who talked nothing but pearls.

You may laugh, if you like, little Mabel,
I know you're exceedingly wise;
But I've seen her as plain as I'm able
To see unbelief in your eyes.

A marvellous creature! I really
Can't say she is gifted with wings,
Or resides in a tulip; but clearly
She's queen of all beautiful things.

Whenever she comes from her castle,
The snow fades away like a dream,
And the pine-cone's icicle tassel
Melts and drops into the stream.

The dingy gray moss on the boulder
Takes color like bright burnished steel;
The brook put its silvery shoulder
Again to the dripping mill-wheel!

The robin and wren fly to meet her;
The honey-bee hums with delight;
The morning breaks brighter and sweeter,
More tenderly falleth the night!

The roadsides, in pastures and meadows,
The buttercups, growing bold,
For her sake light up the shadows,
With disks of tremulous gold.

Even the withered bough blossoms,
Grateful for sunlight and rain—
Even the hearts in our bosoms
Are leaping to greet her again!

What fairy in all your romances
Is such an enchantress as she,
Who blushes in roses and pansies,
And sings in the bird on the tree?

TABLE TALK.

—Alabama has forty postmistresses.

—In Washington—Lucille Western.

—Ole Bull gave a concert in Plymouth Church.

—Nashville owes its police nineteen thousand dollars.

—Mrs. Fred Seward "assists" at the White House receptions.

—The stallion Cassius M. Clay has recently been sold for $15,000.

—20,000 a year is the increase in population claimed by Montreal.

—Counterfeit nickel five cent pie ces are in circulation in Milwaukee.

—The Cleveland Skating Rink paid $12,400 or 18 per cent. this winter.

—Strawberries will be plenty in three weeks in the neighborhood of Cairo.

—The *Post* of Chicago is in hopes that gout will attack Mr. Johnson's V toes soon.

—Senator Yates has again forsaken his cups and taken to temperance lecturing.

—Galveston has opera this week, and the prices are five and three dollars, according to place.

—The bankers Simon and Abraham Oppenheim have been created Barons by Prussia.

—Gen. Ord is in Cincinnati, and has not yet, therefore, relieved Gen. McDowell in California.

—Mr. Vernon B. Curtis, of Ohio, with a thousand dollars in his pocket, is missing from Omaha.

—The Milwaukee skating rink was very gay on Saturday last with a brass band and a grand ball on ice.

—A man in Iowa had so severe an attack of inflamatory rheumatism last week that he took off his leg, per surgeon.

—"Marriages in prospect" is the heading of a daily item in the Chicago *Post*. It being a list of persons about to tie the fatal knot.

—Mrs. Burdell Eccles Cunningham is not dead, but is largely interested in mining, and has gone from San Francisco to Loretto.

—Mr. George Bullard, a well known citizen of Framingham (Mass.,) was so mortified, after having his toe amputated, that he died.

—A sailor in New Orleans completely cut the bowels out of another man recently during a dispute about a nickle staked at cards.

—Most of the emigrants leaving St. Louis for the far west now are taking eighteen shooters with them, "warranted to kill at a thousand yards."

—The mountains in the neighborhood of Chattanooga, Tenn., are filled with deer, and the men in the neighborhood devote much of their time to the chase.

—Louis Napoleon has received another little bit of truckling toadyism from Mr. Abbott, who, out of compliment to the Emperor, should call himself in French *Abbe*.

—Disappeared—A man named James P. Cahal left Higginsport, Ohio, on the 22d of February. As a liberal reward will be paid he will probably be returned, if he has been preserved by his captors.

—Generals Carl Schurz, Sickles, Harriman, Cochrane, Burnside, Williams, Washburne and Garfield, and Hanibal Hamlin and A. G. Curtin are, with a host of lesser lights, speaking in Connecticut.

—One of the New York State prisons, has the honor of containing in the person of John Devlin the whiskey frauder, a man worth $600,000, but reputed to owe over one million dollars to his dear uncle Samuel.

—The Duchy of Saxe Meiningen has just conferred civil and political rights on the Jews; providing, however, that in the case of mixed Jewish and Christian marriages, the children shall be brought up in the latter faith.

—"Bessie Brisbin is making breaches in the Republican party," says a Copperhead sheet. As B. B. is not a tailoress nor yet a Republican, it seems odd that she should be in the Republican party, and odder that she should be making breeches there.

—Some insurance agents in Bridgeport, Conn., lost their office and furniture by fire recently and were not insured. We would like to know if every life insurance man has his own life insured. If, in short, they practice what they preach.

—Portsmouth, Ohio, has a steam engine which is reverently spoken of as the department, and the Cincinnati *Chronicle* says that the Portsmouthers regret exceedingly that all of their recent fires have been too small to require the aid of the department.

—A man in Williamson county, Tenn., recently lost his wife. A servant of his, named Robinson, ran off with her. The deserted husband, whose name was John Bugg, felt badly, and not only informed the police, but advertised, offering a reward for the recovery of Robinson, who had stolen his wife. Larceny was what he accused him of.

—If people would, when building houses, remember that a pretty house costs no more to build than an ugly one, and that it will always rent for more, they would do well and the appearance of our streets would be vastly improved. This is especially applicable to the suburbs.

—The Trenton (Tenn.) *Gazette* complains of having "too many gentlemen in that State, and too few working men." It is not impossible to have plenty of workingmen and none but gentlemen in the North, but Southern ideas of what constitutes a gentleman are not ours.

—A government school for the instruction of persons in the science of telegraphy has been established in Pesth, Hungary. The wires have been so rapidly extended there since the wise rule of Premier Von Buest began, that the demand for operators is greater than the supply.

—A little boy in Tennessee, about a week ago, found notes and papers worth $40,000 concealed in the stump of a tree. They are supposed to have been the property of a Mr. Daniel Ball, whose mysterious disappearance with about that amount of his property has suggested foul play.

—The Michigan Central Railroad has just had a new dining car placed on its day express. Furnished with marble tables, mirrors, soft cushions and an excellent *cuisine*, it is bound to work a revolution in the travelers' eating question. The new car was built by Pullman, of palace sleeping car fame.

—The water in Lake Michigan is five inches lower than it has been before for 30 years, at least the Detroit papers say so. The Chicago papers can't tell, as that mushroom town wasn't built at that time. This fact of low water gives rise to the question, "have the lakes tides," which seems to be an unsolved problem.

—"The Sprague Plantation" is said to be what the State of Rhode Island is called by the La Crosse *Democrat*, one of the obscene publications, the sale of which should be prohibited in all towns, and in fact some of them and some railways have already prohibited the sale of many papers of that class. We heard of the news dealers in Pittsburgh intending to sign a pledge not to sell any obscene publications. Why have they not done so?

—A Mr. Sweeny was riding in a hack on the beach at Galveston, a week ago Sunday, when he met another hack containing some young women of his acquaintance. He joined them, and when the ride was over the driver asked him for pay. Sweeny declined, stating that he had paid his hackman and the ladies might pay theirs. This so shocked the hackman's ideas of gallantry and propriety that he pulled out a pistol and shot Sweeny through the head. People going to Texas should remember to be polite, particularly to cabmen.

—At Cageville, Tenn., a colored man was attacked in his own house by a white villain named Fox, whose intention was robbery. The negro resisted and succeeded in taking a pistol from Fox, and driving him away. The next day the colored man made information against Fox and had a writ issued against him. The colored man, in spite of threats, served the writ. The next night his house was attacked by six men. The colored man again resisted, but in vain. He killed one of his assailants, but himself received five bullets which killed him. Both bodies were buried. No inquest was held, and a desperado named Williams openly boasts that he gave the "nigger his death wound." Such things attract no attention in Tennessee.

—The Nashville *Press and Times* of Saturday last contains an account of an outrage committed by the Kuklux-klan on an Irish citizen of Waverly, Tenn., whose only offence was that as a Union man he had been dreadfully persecuted during the war, and had at length joined the Northern army in order to fight for his principles. This man was seized by a band of men who broke into his house and tore him from his bed, carried him, clad only in nature's garb, about three miles, to a creek, in which they dragged him up and down until he was almost dead. His hips and knees were horribly bruised against the stones, his hair and beard were industriously plucked out, and then he was kicked and beaten and left on the edge of the creek, where his wife found him eighteen hours afterwards, in an insensible condition. He has ever since been in a raging fever. Such outrages are known wherever the Kuklux are. A lodge of Kuklux is to be opened this week in Pittsburgh. Mysterious disappearances are already frequent.

Payment of Bounty Claims.

PAYMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., March 28.

It is entirely impracticable for this office to reply to the immense number of inquiries from claimants, or their friends and attorneys, as to the condition or cause of delay in the adjustment of their bounty claims without serious interruption to the public business, especially in the very matter of settling these particular claims. This printed circular is the only response that can be given. All the bounty claims now on file are being settled as fast as the Second Auditor of the Treasury can furnish, from the muster-rolls now deposited in his office, the evidence necessary to determine the validity of each claim. This information has been applied for, and the Auditor is now furnishing responses to our inquiries at the rate of about 20,000 per month. At this rate it is expected that the whole number of claims filed, or likely to be filed, will be acted on and finally settled in the next nine months. When a claim is allowed, the check is drawn to the order of the claimant, and sent, with his discharge, to his attorney, or to himself, where no attorney has been appointed, and is payable only upon indorsement by claimant, unless the latter shall, by a power of attorney executed subsequent to the date of the check, authorize his attorney to act for him. If any check is paid on improper indorsement, the Assistant Treasurer of the United States at New York City, on whom all checks for additional bounty are drawn, is the responsible party to whom the payee, in such case, must look for payment. It will thus be seen that the soldier cannot be defrauded, unless, by his own act, he places himself in the power of his attorney.

B. W. BRICE, Paymaster-General.

DENTISTRY.

$8. ONLY $8.

A FULL SET OF ARTIFICIAL TEETH FOR EIGHT DOLLARS.
FULL UPPER AND LOWER SET FOR $12.
TEETH EXTRACTED WITHOUT PAIN.
NO CHARGE FOR EXTRACTING WHEN ARTIFICIAL TEETH ARE ORDERED.
ALL WORK WARRANTED FOR FIVE YEARS.
LAUGHING GAS FREE OF CHARGE, AT

QUINCY A. SCOTT'S

Steam Dental Establishment,

278 PENN STREET, 3D DOOR ABOVE HAND.

N. B.—As DR. SCOTT is a licensee under the Goodyear Patents, he will not make any "new (*bogus*) rubber" sets, but will continue to manufacture the genuine article—VULCANITE. mh23:d&T

GAS FIXTURES.

GAS FIXTURES
AND
Chandeliers,
FOR GAS AND OIL.

Just received, the finest and largest assortment ever opened in this city.

WELDON & KELLY,

147 WOOD STREET, COR. VIRGIN ALLEY. mh24:n22

DRY GOODS.

1868. DRY GOODS. 1868.

ARBUTHNOT,
SHANNON
& CO.,
WHOLESALE
DRY GOODS
AND
NOTIONS.

At Eastern Prices!

Buyers are invited to call and examine our Goods and Prices.

No. 115 Wood Street, Pittsburgh. mh24:n23

NEW GOODS,

JUST RECEIVED, AT

J. M. BURCHFIELD & CO.'S,

No. 87 Market Street.

BLEACHED MUSLINS,

CALICOES AND CRASH,

Entire Stock of Goods Closing Out,

To make room for extending the Store Room back.

REMEMBER THE PLACE,

No. 87 Market Street. mh1:

CARR, McCANDLESS & CO.,
(Late Wilson, Carr & Co.,)
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
Foreign and Domestic Dry Goods,
No. 94 WOOD STREET,
Third door above Diamond alley.
PITTSBURGH, PA.

CONFECTIONERIES.

HENRY W. HORBACH,
Confectionery and Bakery,
No. 200 SMITHFIELD STERET,
Between Seventh and Liberty.
LADIES' OYSTER SALOON attached.

GEORGE BEAVEN,
Candy Manufacturer,
And dealer in FOREIGN & AMERICAN FRUITS, PICKLES, NUTS &c.,
No. 112 Federal Street,
Second door from the First National Bank, Allegheny City.

PAINTERS.

F. B. HUTCHINSON.....R. J. HEPBURN.
HUTCHINSON & HEPBURN,
HOUSE, SIGN AND ORNAMENTAL PAINTERS,
GRAINERS AND GLAZIERS,
No. 88 Penna. Avenue, Pittsburgh.
All orders by mail promptly attended to.

NOTICE TO OWNERS OF DRAYS, HACKS, &c.

Notice is hereby given to all owners of Drays, Carts, Carriages, Buggies, &c., whether resident or non-resident in the City of Pittsburgh, to pay their Licenses at the Treasurer's Office of the City of Pittsburgh FORTHWITH, in accordance with an Act of Assembly, approved March 30th, 1860, and an Ordinance of the Councils of the City of Pittsburgh, passed April 16, 1860.

All Licenses not paid on or before MAY 15, 1868, will be placed in the hands of the Chief of Police for collection, subject to his fee of 50 cents for the collection thereof, and all persons who neglect or refuse to take out Licenses will be subject to a penalty, to be recovered before the Mayor, double the amount of the License.

The old metal plates of previous years must be returned at the time Licenses are taken out, or pay 25 cents therefor.

RATES OF LICENSE:

Each One Horse Vehicle	$ 7 50
Each Two Horse "	12 00
Each Four Horse "	15 00
Each Two Horse Hack	15 00

Omnibuses and Timber Wheels drawn by Two Horses, Eighteen Dollars each. For each additional Horse used in any of the above vehicles, One Dollar.

SAMUEL ALLINDER,
City Treasurer.

PITTSBURGH, February 18, 1868.

THE GREAT HOUSEHOLD FRIEND OF THE AGE.

The "Queen" Triumphant,

THE QUEEN OF THE WASH TUB.

BUY IT. TRY IT.

FOR GENERAL WASHING PURPOSES IT IS PRONOUNCED UNPRECEDENTED, cheaper than soap—cleanses more thoroughly—costs less money—saves more time and labor, and is sold by all Grocers. One trial will demonstrate its superiority and secure it a firm place in the affection of the entire household. Manufactured by the

HESS MANUFACTURING CO.,
Office, No. 136 WOOD STREET, Pittsburgh.

MALT.—500 BUSHELS

FALL BARLEY MALT,

Received and for sale by

McBANE & ANJER,

141 WATER STREET.

Pittsburgh, January 28, 1868.

MISCELLANEUS.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT OF

PENNSYLVANIA.

HARRISBURG, DEC. 18, 1867.

NOTICE TO THE HOLDERS

OF THE

LOANS

OF THE

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania,

DUE JULY 1ST, 1868.

THE FOLLOWING LOANS

Due July 1st, 1868,

WILL BE REDEEMED, WITH INTEREST, TO DATE OF PAYMENT, ON THE PRESENTATION AT THE

FARMERS' & MECHANICS' NATIONAL BANK,

OF

PHILADELPHIA, VIZ:

Loan of March 27th, 1839, due July 1st 1868.

Loan of July 19th, 1839, due July 1st, 1868.

INTEREST ON THE ABOVE LOANS WILL CEASE ON THE 1ST OF JULY, 1868.

FRANCIS JORDAN, Sec'y State.

JOHN F. HARTRANT, Aud. Gen.

W. H. KEMBLE, State Treas'r.

Commissioners of Sinking Fund.

PRICES OF THE

VARIOUS KINDS OF GUNPOWDER,

MANUFACTURED BY THE

HAZARD POWDER COMPANY,

ARTHUR KIRK, Agent,

Office, 172 and 174 FEDERAL STREET,

ALLEGHENY, PA.

CANISTER POWDER.

Electric Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 grain, in Square Canisters, 1 lb. each.....
American Sporting, in Oval Canisters of 1 lb. each.....
Duck Shooting, Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4 grain, in Oval Canisters of 1 lb. each.....
Indian Rifle, in Oval Canisters of 1 lb. each.....
Kentucky Rifle, in Oval Canisters of 1 lb. each
KentuckyR ifle, in Oval Canisters of ½ lb. each (25 one lb. Oval Canisters in a case.)
(50 half lb. do. do. do.)

KEG POWDER.

Kentucky Rifle, FFFG, FFG, and "Sea Shooting" FG, in kegs, 25 lbs.....
Kentucky Rifle, FFFG, FFG, and "Sea Shooting" FG, in kegs, 12½ lbs.....
Kentucky Rifle, FFFG, FFG, and "Sea Shooting" FG, in kegs, 6¼ lbs.....
Deer Powder, in kegs, 25 lbs.....
Mining and Shipping Powder, Mining F, FF, and FFF grain, net cash, in kegs, 25 lbs.....
Safety Fuse for Blasting, of superior quality, in packages of 50 feet and over.....

Delivered free of expense on board of Boat or Railroad, in Pittsburgh or Allegheny. mh24:c36

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,

OFFICE LIGHT HOUSE BOARD,
WASHINGTON CITY, March 17th, 1868.

PROPOSALS FOR STONE.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this office until 1 o'clock on

Friday, the 10th Day of April, 1868.

for the necessary stone for the face wall of a pier of protection at

Waugoshance Light Station,

Straits of Mackinac, in accordanse with plans and specifications, copies of which can be obtained upon application to the undersigned at this office.

mh19:n1 W. B. SHUBRICK, Chairman.

BELTING.—Leather and Gum Belting; also, Gum Hose, Steam Packing, Gaskets, &c., of the best quality and at lowest prices, and warranted to give satisfaction; also, Lace Leather, Rivets, &c., always on hand and for sale, wholesale and retail, by J. & H. PHILLIPS, fe10 26 and 28 St. Clair street.

AUCTION SALES.

BY PALMER & PHILLIPS.

PALMER & PHILLIPS,

AUCTIONEERS

And Commission Merchants,

OPERA HOUSE AUCTION ROOMS,

No. 60 Fifth Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

BOOTS, SHOES, CARPETS,

Dry Goods and Notions,

AT PRIVATE SALE DAY AND EVENING.

Consignments Solicited. Prompt Returns.

BY SMITHSON, VANHOOK & M'CLELLAND.

HANDSOME RESIDENCE AT AUCTION.

Saturday, April 4, at 2 1-2 o'clock P. M.,

On the premises, will be sold, that handsome new two-story BRICK HOUSE, No. 52 Ohio avenue, containing nine rooms, finished in elegant style; also three rooms in attic.

The lot fronts on Ohio avenue 53 feet, extending back 300 feet to Locust street.

Parties desiring a first class property, having all the latest improvements, will find it to their interest to attend this sale. Street cars pass every ten minutes.

SMITHSON, VANHOOK & McCLELLAND,
mh30 Auctioneers.

LIBERTY TOWNSHIP PROPERTY AT

PUBLIC SALE.

In pursuance of Order of Court, in No. 245, June Term, 1868, will be offered at Public Sale, at the COURT HOUSE, Pittsburgh, on WEDNESDAY, April 15th, 1868, at 10 o'clock A. M.:

All that certain piece or parcel of land situate in Liberty township, on the Braddocksfield Road, (the property of Lewis J. Fleming, trustee, containing 3½ acres, more or less.

TERMS—One-half cash, balance in one year, with interest.

L. J. FLEMING, Trustee.

For further information apply to E. P. JONES, Attorney-at-Law, 64 Grant street. mh25:n33

LEGAL.

EXECUTORS' NOTICE.—Letters Testementary upon the last Will and Testament of EMANUEL STOTTLER, Sr., late of Penn Township, Allegheny county, Pa., deceased, having been issued to the undersigned, all persons having claims against the said estate will present them, duly authenticated for settlement, and those indebted are notified to pay the undersigned, in Penn township, Allegheny county, Pa.

H. B. STOTTTER,
E. STOTTLER, JR.,
mh7:m51 Executors.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Letters of administration on the estate of ADAM AESCHELMAN, deceased, late of Allegheny county, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate will make payment without delay, and those having claims against the same will present them for settlement.

CHAS. H. HARTMAN,
H. S. FLEMING,
fe27:m7:TH Administrators, McClure Tp.

FERTILIZERS.

TO WHEAT GROWERS.

EUREKA AMMONIATED BONE,

SUPER-PHOSPHATE OF LIME,

MANUFACTURED BY

The Allegheny Fertilizer Co.,

SEWARD & CAMPBELL,

PROPRIETORS,

Office, 356 Penn Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

The best Fertilizer in use, and recognized by Farmers who have given it a trial, to be the standard for raising large crops of Wheat, Rye, Oats, Corn, Potatoes, &c. We have published for gratuitous circulation a pamphlet containing interesting and valuable statements of this Fertilizer, copies of which will be sent free to any sending us their address.

G.

THE GREAT

ARABIAN PHYSICIAN

A.

TREATS DISEASES IN ALL ITS FORMS.

P.

Office, No. 293 Liberty Street.

PRIVATE ENTRANCE ON GARRISON ALLEY. mh26:n41

SECURITY AND COMFORT FOR THE TRAVELING COMMUNITY.

J. B. HARRIS' SAFETY FIRE JACKET,

Car Heater and Moderator,

For SMOKE AND HOT AIR FLUES, dispensing with the use of Stoves and Fires in or about the Passenger or Baggage Cars, with the attachment to graduate the heat to any temperature that may be desired without the possibility of firing the car or cars to which the Jacket may be attached.

Having obtained of the United States Letters Patent for a Safety Jacket which is warranted to resist the most intense heat that may be applied to it in the position and purpose for which it is intended. It is a sure protection from accidents by fire, originating from defective flues, or where iron pipes are used as conductors for smoke or heat. It is applicable to all piping that may become overheated, and is warranted to give perfect satisfaction where wood or other combustible material may be placed in close proximity thereto. I am now ready to apply my invention to stores, dwellings, factories, ships, steamboats, railroad cars, &c., wherever pipes as conductors are made dangerous by being overheated and security desired. I will sell, on application, rights to manufacture or to use the above invention; also, territorial rights, to such as may wish to engage in selling privileges, either by State or county.

J. B. HARRIS.

Office at the "NE PLUS ULTRA PAINT WORKS," corner of Morris street and the Allegheny Valley Railroad, Ninth Ward, Pittsburgh, Pa. fe28:s40

STEAM

CARPET BEATING

ESTABLISHMENT.

Which TEN YEARS' TRIAL in New York and other Eastern cities has proved a complete success.

ITS ADVANTAGES:

1st—Fading and Shrinkage are completely avoided.
2d—No ripping apart necessary.
3d—When freed from dust, moths or their larvae, the Carpet looks nearly as good as new, save the natural fading from wear.
4th—When perfectly clean, a Carpet will wear as long again, a desirable matter as a mere point of economy, to say nothing of looks.

ALL ORDERS LEFT AT THE OFFICE,

No. 179 Liberty Street,

Or addressed to P. O. Box 473, will receive prompt attention.

GEO. L. McCLINTOCK,

mh10: PROPRIETOR.

WE WILL KEEP ON HAND and make to order all kinds of Spring and plain WAGONS, CARTS, DRAYS, WHEELBARROWS, TRUCKS, LOCUST HUBS, And TURNED SPOKES, HAY RAKES and FORKS, At DUQUESNE WAGON WORKS, near the Penitentiary, Allegheny City.

je1:n58 COLEMAN, FORRESTER & CO.

CLOTHES WRINGERS REPAIRED.—All the different makes of Clothes Wringers repaired, at the India Rubber Depot, 26 and 28 St. Clair street. J. & H. PHILLIPS.

MERCHANT TAILORS.

P. McARDLE,

MERCHANT TAILOR,

No. 93½ SMITHFIELD STREET, PITTSBU

Keeps constantly on hand a fine assortment

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES & VESTIN

Also, GENT'S FURNISHING GOODS. GE CLOTHING MADE TO ORDER, the latest sty

NOW READY.

For the Spring Season,

With a large and complete stock of

BOYS', YOUTHS' AND CHILDREN'S

CLOTHINC.

All the new and leading styles, to be found at

No. 47 ST. CLAIR STREET.

GRAY & LOGA

MERCHANT TAILORS.

JONES & DUFF,

No. 3 ST. CLAIR STREET, have just bro from the East a full supply of SPRING and S MER GOODS, CASSIMERES, VESTINGS, &c., which they are prepared to cut and make up style equal to any shop in the east or west. are determined to deserve and hope to rece liberal patronage. no22:

CRACKER BAKERIES.

MARVIN'S PATENT

FRENCH CRACKERS.
FRENCH CRACKERS.
FRENCH CRACKERS.
FRENCH CRACKERS.
FRENCH CRACKERS.
FRENCH CRACKERS.

And every variety of

SUPERIOR CRACKER

S. S. MARVIN,

91 Liberty Street, Pittsburg

TRY THEM. mh

ESTABLISHED IN 1840.

SHEPHARD'S

Steam Cracker and Biscuit Facto

317 LIBERTY STREET, PITTSBURGH.

Manufacturer and dealer in all kinds of

CONFECTIONERY,

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC FRUITS, NUTS.

GLASS, CHINA, CUTLERY

100 WOOD STREET.

CHINA, GLASS AND QUEENSWARE,

SILVER PLATED WARE,

PARIAN STATUETTES,

BOHEMIAN GLASS,

And other STAPLE AND FANCY GOODS, a great variety.

100 WOOD STREET.

RICHARD E. BREED & CO.
mh27

100 WOOD STREET. 100 WOOD STREET.

CHARLES REIZENSTEIN,

152 Federal Street, Allegheny,

(Fourth door above Diamond

Glass, China Ware & Table Cutle

AT EASTERN PRICES. Everything required first class store on hand. Call and examine goods. je10:

PIANOS, ORGANS, &C.

BUY THE BEST AND CHEAPEST PIANO AND ORGAN.

Schomacker's Gold Medal Pian AND ESTEY'S COTTAGE ORGAN.

The SCHOMACKER PIANO combines all latest valuable improvements known in the construction of a first class instrument, and has been awarded the highest premium wherever exhibited. Its tone is full, sonorous and sweet. Workmanship, for durability and beauty, surpasses all others. Prices from $550 to $1150, (according style and finish,) cheaper than all other so-call first class Piano.

ESTEY'S COTTAGE ORGAN

Stands at the head of all reed instruments, in producing the most perfect pipe quality of tone of a similar instrument in the United States. It is simple and compact in construction, and not liable get out of order.

CARPENTER'S PATENT "VOX HUMANA TREMOLO" is only to be found in this Orga Price from $100 to $550. All guaranteed for fi years.

BARR, KNAKE & BUETTLER,
mh9 No. 12 ST. CLAIR STREET

SECOND HAND

MELODEONS AND ORGANS,

In perfect order, from $35 to $130.

CHARLOTTE BLUME,
mh12 42 Fifth st., 2d door above Wood.

HATS AND CAPS.

NEW SPRING GOODS.

ALL THE NEW STYLES OF

Hats and Caps,

ARRIVING DAILY, AT

M'CORD & CO.'S,

fe22 131 WOOD STREET.

MARTIN LIEBLER,

DEALER IN

HATS, CAPS AND FURS,

Also, Manufacturer, Wholesale and Retail Dealer in TRUNKS, VALISES, &c., No. 132 SMITHFIELD STREET, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Orders promptly filled and satisfaction guaranteed

ARCHITECTS.

BARR & MOSER,

ARCHITECTS,

FRUIT HOUSE ASSOCIATION BUILDINGS, Nos 2 and 4 St. Clair Street, Pittsburgh, Pa. Special attention given to the designing and building of COURT HOUSES and PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

F. ARTOS,

MECHANICAL AND ENGINEERING

DRAFTSMAN.

Office, Philo Hall, 75 Third Street,
With Messrs HOLLAND & Co., PITTSBURGH.

LUMBER.

FORT PITT LUMBER COMPANY

Capital, - - - $125,000.

PRESIDENT—EDWARD DITHRIDGE.
SECRETARY—T. A. WRIGHT.
SUPERINTENDENT—EDW. DAVISON.

DIRECTORS:

Edward Davison, L. F. Duncan,
John Mellon, E. D. Dithridge,
Geo. W. Dithridge, M. L. Malone,
S. R. Johnston.

LUMBER YARD—Corner of BUTLER AND ALLEGHENY STREETS, Ninth Ward.

OFFICE AT FORT PITT GLASS WORKS, Washington Street. ja20:

ıancial Matters in New York.

Gold Closed at 138¼@138¼.

Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

NEW YORK, April 1, 1868.

MONEY AND GOLD.

oney market more active to-day than e the squeeze commenced; as high as er cent. has been paid for carrying gold, on stock 7 per cent. in gold has been rate, and within many instances an ex- commission of 1-32 to 1-8 per cent. The ıted lists show a wide difference in ks sold for cash and buyer's option of to thirty days; one per cent. has n paid above the regular price buyer's option of thirty days. stock market, however, sood it very l. The quarterly report of national ıks will be made on Monday next. An e up in the money market is expected, l also a rise in stocks. Erie and Central still cards; little attention is paid to the t of the list. Sterling firm, at 9¼@9¾ prime bills. Gold dull and ower, open- at 138¾ and closing at 138¼@138¼.

GOVERNMENTS

e an ¼@¼ off, but closed steady, though y dull, Henry, Clews & Co furnish the lowing 4.30 quotations: Cotpons of '81, 7-8@111; do of '62, 109¾@109¾; do of , 107¾@107¾; do of '65, 10 5-8@107 7-8; w, 106 5-8a106 7-8, 10-40's, 100¼a100 5-8; 0's, 105 3-4a105 7-8. The Assistant Treas- r bought, to-day, a million and a quar- 7-30's, and only sold $600,000. Gold ck closed lower, but the decline was ly slight.

STOCKS.

The following are 5:30 price : Canton 46¾ ¼c; Water Power 19¼a20¼, Cumberland ¼a35; Wells' Express 35@5¼; American @70¼; Adams' 75¼@76; United States 70 @71¼; Merchants' Union 34¾@34¾; icksilver 22a22¼; Mariposa 6a7; Pacific ail 103¼a103¾; Atlantic 83¼a87¾; West- n Union 53¾a36; New Yorl Central 122a ¾; Erie 73¼a75¾; do Prferred 74a75; idson 140; Harlem preferred 145; Reading ¼a89¾; Ohio and Mississipi Certificates ¼aa31¼; Wabash 50a50¾; S. Paul 58¾a59; preferred, 73¼a74; Michigan Central, 2¼a114; Michigan Southern, 88¾a88¾; ttsburgh, 90¼a91; Toledo, 103¼a103¾; ck Island, 92¼a92¾; Northwestern, 64a ¼; do. preferred, 74¼a74¾ Fort Wayne, 0a100¼; Hartford and Erie, 14¼a14¼; icago and Alton, 120; Misouris, 88; Ten- ssee old ex-dividend coupns, 68.

MINING SHARS.

Mining shares are dull; Elge Hill, 240; alkill, 27.

SUB-TREASURY.

The receipts at the Sub-Treasury to-day ere $1,934,631. Payments $1,328,518; Bal- ıce, 98,766,979.

The exports for the week exclusive of ecie were $3,996,447.

St. Louis Market.

y Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

ST. LOUIS, April 1.—Tobacco in good de- and and at steady prices. Cotton, small pply, and nothing transpired. Flour in tter feeling for medium and lower ades, but prices unchanged. Wheat eady at full rates; prme red and white inter at $2,60a2,75. Orn stronger with tter demand at 85a7c, small sales of oice at 88a89c. Oats n better demand d advanced to 72a76c. Barley unchang- l; sales at $2.80 for goodspring. Rye held ove buyers views, prme sold at $1,60. ork firm and more inquiry; sales at $24,95 25,00. Bulk Meats, lose shoulders sold 13 1-2c; Rib; sales at 1- 1-4c; Clear sides 1-2c, 350.000 pounds of clear rib at hicago at 13c. Bacon, dear sides higher 15 1-2a15 3-4c, and heldat the close at 16c. ear rib 14 1-2a14 3-4c, shoulders firmer at 1-2c. Canvassed sugar cured hams 18c. ard very little doing, choice tierce 16c; eg 17c. Receipts—wheat, 8,300; Corn, 16,- 00 bushels; Oats, 3,200 bushels; Rye, 1,100; arley, 300 bushels.

Chicago Market.

By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

CHICAGO, April 1.—Flour less firm. Sales f Spring Extra at $9,25a10,75. Wheat qui- t at 1cal 1-2 heavier. Sales of No. 1 at 2,02 1-2a2,25 for regular and fresh receipts, nd No. 2 at $1,91a1,92. Corn less active at -4a1-2c lower. Sales No. 1 at 84a84 1-4c; ew at 81a82c for fresh, and 79 3-4a80 1-4c inter receipts. Oats quiet at 57 1-4a57 1-2c or winter, and 59a59 1-4c for fresh receipts. tye quiet. Sales of No. 1 in store at $1,60. Barley unsettled and irregular. Sales No. $2,30a2,48 1-2 in store. Provisions firmer nd more active. Mess Pork firm at $24. Country Kettle Lard held at 15 ¾c; Sweet Pickled Lard sells readily at 14 1-2c losing at 14 3-4a15c. Bulk meats are firm- r, large sales at 13c for short rib middles; 2 1-4c for rough sides; 11c for Cumberland niddles, and 8 1-2c for sour, dry salted houlders and hams. Receipts—7,414 bbls lour; 13,489 bush wheat, 18,790 bush corn, 5,336 bush oats, 10 dressed hogs. Shipments —8,261 bbls flour, 4,534 bush wheat, 18,850 bush corn, 8,964 bush oats.

Cincinnati Market.

By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

CINCINNATI, April 1.—Flour and Wheat unchanged and quiet. Corn in better de- mand and firmer; ear 86a87c, shelled 88a89c. Oats in better demand and higher; No. 1 72c, No. 2 70c. Rye dull at $1,80a1,82. Bar- ley unchanged and quiet. Cotton opened buoyant and holders asked 26 1-2c for mid- dling, but buyers withdrew and the market closed at 26c and dull. Tobacco in good demand at full prices, with sales of 96 hhds. Provisions buoyant and prices generally higher, with some speculative feeling. Mess Pork sold at $24,75, and was held at $25 at the close. Bulk Meats advanced to 10 3-4a13c for Shoulders and Sides. Bacon 1-2c higher on Sides and 1-4c on Shoulders, at 11 3-4c for Sides, and 14 1-4a15 1-2c for rib; clear rib and clear closing firm. Lard dull at 16c, with but little demand. Hay dull and $1 lower. Clover Seed dull at $11,75a12,00, with but little demand. Eggs 18c. Gold 138.

Cleveland Market.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

CLEVELAND, April 1.—Flour market steady and unchanged; the demand is good for trade lots and prices are unchanged; double extra spring $10a11,50, double extra red winter $11,50a13,50, double extra white $13a14,50. Wheat—the demand is light, but holders are firm; No. 1 red winter held at $2,57a2,58, No. 2 do. at $2,45a2,48, Milwau- kee Spring at $2,30. Corn again lower and market dull; sales of No. 1 shelled at 98c on the spot. Oats in better demand and 1c better; sales at 72c for No. 1 from store. Rye—nothing doing and market nominal, at $1,65a1,70 for No. 1. Barley nominal. Petroleum—Crude is steady at $3,75 and not much inquiry; refined dull for free; bonded firm, at 21a22c.

New York Dry Goods Market.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

NEW YORK, April 1.—Dry Goods holders of cloth are very firm, and talk prices up. Buyers purchasing with confidence. Heavy Brown Sheetings, best makes, prices are 18 1-2c for Lyman; 18c for Pacific Extra and H brand, but Indian Head held at 19c; Lonesdall Bleached Muslin in request at 20c, and Hill's Semper Idem 19c; Printed Calicos very firm at last quotations, and some goods withdrawn by agents for higher prices.

Philadelphia Market.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

PHILADELPHIA, April 1.—Flour in better demand. Sales, 7200 spring wheat, extra family at $10,00a11,75; Ohio, do, $11a12. Wheat advancing; Good seed at $2,70a2,75. Oats at 80a90c. Provisions steady. Mess pork at $25,75a26,00. Lard at 17.

Baltimore Market.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

BALTIMORE, April 1.—Cotton firm; mid- dling at 27½. Flour unchanged. Wheat do. Corn dull; yellow at $1,19; white $1,13a 1,15. Oats active at 88a93c. Pork active at $25,50a25,75. Lard quiet at 17c.

Louisville Market.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

LOUISVILLE, April 1.—Sales. 229 hhds Tobacco at $5,25a675; Lug, $16,00 for fine cafe. Cotton firm at 25c. Flour, superfine at $8,50a8,75. Wheat $2,40. Oats at 73a75. Corn at 82a85. Lard at 16¼. Mess pork at $25,00. Bacon—shoulders at 12c; clear sides at 15½c. Bulk shoulders at 11¼c; clear sides at 14½c. Whiskey, raw, free, at $2,20.

IMPORTS BY RAILROAD.

PITTSBURGH, FT. WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD, April 1.—6 cars metal, Nim- ick & Co; 4 do do, J Wood, Son & Co; 2 do do, Graff, Byers & Co; 26 do do, Bryan & Caughey; 3 do do, Union Iron Mills; 2 cars blooms, J Moorhead; 3 do ore, Graff, Ben- nett & Co; 25 do do, Shoenberger & Blair; 1 do scrap iron, T Maloney; 1 hlf bbl butter, H Rea Jr; 2 bbls eggs, W J Steel & Bro; 4 do do, L J Blanchard; 100 bbls flour, 1 keg lard, 1 bbl eggs, 20 sks cornmeal, owner; 29 sks rye, 20 do oats, W J Meek; 10 bxs glass C Ihmsen & Son; 14 sks rags, McCullough, Smith & Co; 30 bdls steel, Hussey, Wells & 2 bbls eggs, Head & Metzgar; 2 do do, J Kirkpatrick & Co; 20 bdls felloes, 12 bdls spokes, T Hare & Bro; 10 bbls apples, W H Graff; 6 kgs apple butter, 5 bbls lard, 4 do eggs, 73 sks rye, 13 do seed, 21 do barley, Vangorder & Shepard; 26 bbls scrap iron, Mullins & Maloney; 14 bbls apples, Voigt & Co; 1 car lumber, W W Miller; 22 boxes cheese, W H Kirkpatrick & Co.

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD, April 1—2 cars pig iron, Lewis, Oliver & Philips; 4 do ore, Bryan & Caughey; 2 do do, Park, Bro & Co; 2 do do, Brown & Co; 1 do lumber, Penna R R Co; 1 do do, Mc- Quewan & Co; 6 rakes, Beckham & Long; 1 lot furniture, Lemon & Weise; do do, Jno Woodwell & Son; 20 bbls lime, S Davidson; 2 sks seed, J Glenn; 1 car stone, J L Knox; 15 jugs molasses, T Bakewell; 50 bbls oil, W McCutcheon; 1 bbl oil, S B Floyd & Co; 1 do eggs, W J Steel & Bro; 1 car lumber, J M Seibert & Co; 31 jugs molasses, Voigt & Co; 8 sks corn, Head & Metzgar; 33 do oats, 11 bbls potatoes, 4 bbls eggs, H Rea Jr; 100 oil bbls, J Hutchinson; 127 sks corn, Hitch- cock, McCreery & Co; 30 sks rags, C P Mar- kle.

ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD, March 31.—1 car pig iron, H Woodsides; 3 do do, McKnight, Porter & Co; 296 bbls oil, Oliver & McIlwaine; 3 bbls eggs, 1 bx butter, H Rea Jr; 17 pkgs produce, J H Graham; 2 bbls eggs. Vangorder & Shepard; 410 bars R R iron, P C & C R R; 120 bbls salt, Thos Mitchell; 3 cars marketing, various own- ers.

PITTSBURGH COLUMBUS AND CINCINNATI R. R., April 1—2 bbls eggs, Meanor & Har- per; 1 bg potatoes, J Newell; 1 trc beef, H Gerwig, 1 boq hardware, J H Johnston; 4 pkgs tobacco, T J Blackmore; 1 do do, Jas Weller; 10 kgs cut tobacco, D S Lindsay; 1 box scales, Fairbanks, Morse & Co; 2 crates kegs, T H Nevin.

PITTSBURGH AND CONNELLSVILLE RAILROAD, March 31.—60 sks wheat, W McKee & Co; 1 bbl onions, Shomaker & Lang; 2 kgs do, F G Craignead; 10 pkgs rags, E Heazleton; 2 kgs liquor, Decker & Speck; 36 bbls cement, D R Ecker; 20 sks hair, W H Stlntple; 10 kegs nails, Knox & Orr.

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD, March 31.—1 bbl eggs, H Riddle; 190 sks grain, W J Meek; 1 bbl whisky, Schmidt & Friday; 4 bbls seed, 1 kg lard, J H Lip- pincott; 116 hickory brooms, Carter, Mc- Grew & Co; 11 bbls grease, Lupton & Christy.

ALLEGHENY STATION, April 1.—1 car staves, Ralya & Robertson; 1 do lumber, Rudolph & Co; 1 do do, Trimble & McIn- tyre; 1 do do, Monroe, Hamilton & Co; 20 bgs millfeed, Lacock & McElwaine; 56 bales hay, Voeghtly & Kopp.

RIVER NEWS.

Both rivers continue to recede slowly at this point, with six feet six inches in the Monongahela, and scant seven feet in the Allegheny. The weather during the early part of the day was clear and pleasant, but in the afternoon and towards evening it clouded up, and the indications were favor- able for rain. It was reported that there had been quite a storm at Oil City, and if so, we may expect it here to-day.

T arrivals include the Melnotte, from Il- linois River, and Argosy, from Cincinnati. The first named boat had an excellent trip, consisting almost entirely of bulk meat for F. Sellers & Co. The Argosy also had a good trip, including a large amount of cot- ton.

The St. Charles is due from Cincinnati to-dav, and will return as usual to-morrow at noon—Capt. C. A, Dravo on the hurricane and Capt. Andrew Robinson in the office.

Messrs. Geo. H. Ghrist and A. D. Haslett both well-known steamboat clerks, have gone into the steamboat agency and for- warding and commission business. Their long experience in steamboating, and ex- tensive acquaintance in commercial circles, fits them well for the business in which they have just engaged, and we hope they will meet with that success which they de- serve.

The Ingomar, for Wheeling; Grey Eagle, for Parkersburg, and America, for Nash- ville, constitute the departures. The America could have taken some more freight, but she was well filled with passen- gers. The Andrew Ackley got off for Fort Benton on Tuesday evening.

The Armadillo, from St. Louis, was due due last night, and will be found in port this morning. As will be seen by card, she will at once commence making engage- ments for St. Louis and Missouri River.

The "Express" packet Glasgow, Captain G. W. Johnston, will be the first boat out for the Upper Mississippi. Captain Johns- ton expects to get away to-morrow, and passengers and shippers should bear this in mind.

The Melnotte, Capt. Kenneston, takes her departure for St. Louis and all inter- mediate points this evening without fail. Messrs. Ghreist & Haslett are her agents. Here is a chance for emigrants, especially those who want to get off in a hurry.

The Ida Rees, Capt. Rees, is the regular packet for Oil City to-day, leaving at 4 p. m. The Echo is due to-night, and will re- turn on Saturday.

The Importer, Capt. John A. Williams, of the "Rees Line," is announced to leave for Fort Benton on Saturday.

The staunch and reliable New York, Capt. Harrison, leaves for Cincinnati and Louisville this evening without fail, and passengers and shippers should bear this in mind.

The J. N. McCullough, Capt. Geo. D. Moore, is the regular packet for Parkers- burg to-day.

The Great Republic arrived at St. Louis on Monday. The *Democrat*, in noticing her arrival, says; The Republic sustained her reputation for speed. Time from New Or- leans, five and a half days; lost eight hours by fog; made forty-five landings below Cairo; had 800 tons of freight altogether; left New Orleans with 125 cabin and 200 deck passengers. Time from Cairo to St. Louis nineteen hours.

The New Boston *Herald* says a new daily line of steamboats is to be established be- tween Burlington and Rock Island, under the auspices of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad.

The Blue Wing No. 3 and the Mollie Gratz are having considerable fun at Louis- ville. The Blue Wing on Saturday, when she left Louisville with a band of music on board. The Captain of the Mollie Gratz not to be out-done, telegraphed to Madison to have a band ready for him when the Mollie should arrive. The last seen of the two boats they were going up the Kentucky river, one immediately behind the other, and both bands playing lustily.

The New Orleans *Commercial Bulletin* says: We are gratified to learn that the Atlantic & Mississippi Company has con- solidated the large boats on the river, under an agreement in regard to through freights. These boats are now prepared to bill from any point between the west and the Mexican or European coast ports. We are informed that the Crescent City steamer is to take 21,000 bushels of grain to New York on a through shipment from the west, and that from 5,000 to 10,000 tuns of iron are to come to New Orleans from St. Louis on the way to Glasgow. These are a few of the big drops that show the shower of trade that is coming,

A St. Louis telegram, under date of Mon- day, says: Already the following steamers have departed for Fort Benton; Deer Lodge, Nile, Success, Only Chance, Cora, Antelope, Carrie and Harry Adkins with an aggre- gate of about one thousand tons of freight and a hundred passengers. The Yorktown, Lorena, Amelia Poe, Bellevernon and Legal Tender arrived from the Ohio yes- terday. Their passengers found boats waiting them for the west. The Legal Ten- der loads for Cincinnati.

Weather beautiful. River still declining. Altogether there were twelve arrivals yes- terday, full of passengers and freight. The Bellevernon brought over 600 hundred tons.

The Kountz line of steamers on their re- turn will meet the steamers Isabella and Sam Gaty, exchange trips and go a second time to Benton.

The Glasgow, from Omaha, passed St. Jo- seph yesterday, for St. Louis, with 500 tons freight and 125 passengers.

The Virginia arrived this morning.

The Republic is in from New Orleans.

The recent Sheriff's sales at New York of the steamers of the New York Mail Steam- ship Company, affords a striking illustra- tion of the depressed condition of the American steam marine, and the depreciation of steamship property. The Guiding Star was sold for $177,000 to Wm. H. Webb, for his California line, the Morning Star for $25,000 to C. K. Garrison, the Monterey, with coal on board, for $62,000 to C. K. Gar- rison, and the Mariposa for $56,000 to H. B. Cromwell. These were all fine steamers 6nd used only a few years, costing as fol- lows: Guiding Star, $500,000; Morning Star $400.000; Monterey, $250,000; and the Mari- posa, $200,000. The Rising Star was sold over one year ago to the Pacific Mail Steam- ship Company for about $600,000, and the Merimac and Mississippi for about $400,000 each, to C. K. Garrison.

The roustabouts on the Northern Line packets receive $30 per month, that sum be- ing paid those employed on the Canada, and is the price above St. Louis.

A late Baton Rouge paper says: The Iberville sustained a serious injury early last Sunday morning, while backing out from the coal landing just below the city wharf. It so happened that just at this moment the Belle Lee was coming up, run- ning at full speed. Before she had time to check up she run plump into the stern of Iberville, damaging considerably her tim- bers, and breaking the rudder post of the latter. The Iberville, deprived of her rud- der, proceeded down the river, trusting to her engines for piloting. The Captain of the Belle Lee promised to pay for all dam- ages upon his return to New Orleans. The Caroline, bound for the Arkansas river, blew out her cylinder head between this and Port Hudson, on Saturday night last. She returned here disabled, to tie up until a new cylinder head could be obtained.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR FORT BENTON

AND THE

GOLD MINES.

REES FAST LINE.

The Splendid Light Draught Steamers

IMPORTER.....J. A. WILLIAMS, Master.

IDA REES.....WM. ALBERT, Master.

SILVER LAKE.....JOHN TODD, Master.

The IDA REES will commence receiving on TUESDAY, and the IMPORTER will positively leave on SATURDAY, April 4th, at 4 P. M., and will take freight for all points on the Missouri river.

For freight or passage apply on board, or to

FLACK & COLLINGWOOD,

mh28 AGENTS.

CINCINNATI PACKET.

—FOR WHEELING, MARIETTA, PARKERSBURG, POMEROY, GALLIPOLIS, BIG SANDY, IRONTON, PORTSMOUTH, MAYSVILLE AND CINCINNATI.—The elegant side-wheel passenger steamer ST. CHARLES, C. A. DRAVO, Commander; A. ROBINSON, Jr., Clerk.

LEAVES EVERY FRIDAY, at 12 M.,

Connecting at Cincinnati with Packets and Rail-roads to Louisville, Nashville, Memphis, New Or- leans and St. Louis. Also to the Upper Mississippi and Missouri rivers.

Freight or passengers receipted through either by rail or river.

Especial attention given to Orders and Way Business.

CHAS. BARNES, } Agents.
JAS. COLLINS, }

mh28

ALLEGHENY RIVER

PACKET LINE leaves every

TUESDAY, THURSDAY AND SATURDAY,

At 3 o'clock P. M., from the foot of Irwin street.

This line is composed of the following boats:

IDA REES No. 2, R. REES, Master, W. F. STEW- ART, Clerk.

ECHO No. 3, E. GORDON, Master, A. D. RUS- SELL, Clerk.

The above Boats were built expressly for the trade, have superior accommodations and attentive offi- cers. mh24

EXPRESS LINE.—FOR

ST. PAUL, MINNEAPOLIS, RED WING, LA CROSSE, GALENA, DU- BUQUE, ROCK ISLAND, DAVENPORT AND BURLINGTON.—The splendid passenger steamer GLASGOW.....GEO. W. JOHNSTON, Comd'r,

Will leave for above and all intermediate points as announced.

For freight or passage apply on board or to

JAS. COLLINS, } Agents.
mh30 CHAS. BARNES, }

FOR ST. LOUIS, LEX-

INGTON, KANSAS CITY, WYANDOTTE, LEAVENWORTH, ATCHISON, ST. JOE AND OMAHA.—The fine steamer

ARMADILLO.....Capt. D. L. HENDRICKSON,

Will leave as above on SATURDAY, April 4th. Passengers and shippers can rely on the Armadillo going through as advertised. Will receipt freight through to all points on Missouri river.

For freight or passage apply on board or to

CHAS. BARNES,
JAS. COLLINS,
Or, GHRIEST & HASLETT,
mh30 Agents.

FOR CINCINNATI, LOU-

ISVILLE, CAIRO AND SAINT LOUIS.—The fine steamer

MELNOTTE.....Capt. JAS. F. KENNISTON,

Will leave as above THIS DAY, April 2d, at 4 o'clock P. M., positively. Will receipt freight through to all points on the Upper Mississippi river.

For freight or passage apply on board or to

GHRIEST & HASLETT, Agents,
ap2 Corner Market and Water sts.

FOR CINCINNATI AND

LOUISVILLE.—The steamer

NEW STATE.....Capt. JACK HARRISON,

Will leave as above THIS DAY, 3d instant, at 5 o'clock P. M., positively.

For freight or passage apply on board or to

JOHN FLACK,
ap2 J. D. COLLINGWOOD, Agents.

REGULAR WEDNES-

DAY PACKET FOR CINCINNATI.—The fine steamer

ARGOSY.....Capt. VANDERGRIFT,

W. H. Scull, Clerk, leaves Pittsburgh for Cincin- nati every WEDNESDAY at noon.

C. BARNES,
JAS. COLLINS, } Agents.
mh21 JOHN FLACK, }

FOR NASHVILLE.—The

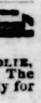
fine steamer

AMERICA.....Capt. ADAM POE,

Will leave as above on THIS DAY, at 4 P. M.

For freight or passage apply on board or to

JOHN FLACK,
CHAS. BARNES,
Or, J. D. COLLINGWOOD, Agents.

FOR MONTANA, FORT 

BENTON AND THE GOLD MINES.—The fine new steamer

ANDREW ACKLEY.....Capt. GARRETT BOLIE,

Will leave for above ports on THIS DAY. The above boat is entirely new, was built expressly for that trade, and has the Government contracts.

For freight or passage apply on board or to

W. J. KOUNTZ,
JAMES COLLINS, Agent

PROFESSIONAL.

JOS. A. BUTLER,

ALDERMAN AND POLICE MAGISTRATE

Office, 126 WYLIE STREET, near Washington, PITTSBERGH, PA.

Deeds, Bonds, Mortgages, Acknowledgments, Depositions, Collections, and all other legitimate business executed promptly. mh20:n9

SAMUEL McMASTERS,

ALDERMAN,

Ex-Officio Justice of the Peace and Police Magis- trate. Office, GRANT STREET, opposite the Ca- thedral, PITTSBURGH, PA.

Deeds, Bonds, Mortgages, Acknowledgments, Depositions, and all Legal Business executed with promptness and dispatch. mh16

EUSTACE S. MORROW,

ALDERMAN,

EX-OFFICIO JUSTICE OF THE PEACE AND POLICE MAGISTRATE,

OFFICE, NO. 73 PENNA. AVENUE, PITTSBURGH, PA.

Deeds, Bonds, Mortgages, Acknowledgments, Depositions and all Legal Business executed with promptness and dispatch. my29

A. AMMON,

Justice of the Peace,

CONVEYANCER, REAL ESTATE & INSURANCE AGT.

CARSON STREET, EAST BIRMINGHAM.

Collection of Rents solicited and promptly attend- ed to. my3:y60

WILLIAM H. BARKER,

JUSTICE OF THE PEACE, CONVEYANCER, &C.,

Office, CARSON STREET, nearly opposite the Railway Depot, SOUTH PITTSBURGH.

Business entrusted to his care promptly attend- ed to. my1:y61

JOSEPH M. GAZZAM.....J. R. BUTTERFIELD.
G. M. M'MASTER.

M'MASTER, GAZZAM & BUTTERFIELD,

ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELORS AT LAW,

And Solicitors in Bankruptcy,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

OFFICE, 98 GRANT STREET,

Opposite the Cathedral.

je15:TTS

DANIEL McMEAL, M. D.,

PRACTICING PHYSICIAN,

OFFICE AND RESIDENCE,

No. 59 Grant St., near High.

ap20:x71

J. S. FERGUSON,

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,

No. 89 Fifth Street,

SECOND FLOOR, FRONT ROOM. ap4:w73

W. A. LEWIS,

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,

No. 99 Diamond Street,

mh5:n8 PITTSBURGH, PA.

JOHN W. RIDDELL,

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.

Office, No. 135 Fourth Street,

fe15:t44 PITTSBURGH, PA.

H. C. MACKRELL,

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR AT LAW,

No. 89 Grant Street,

my24:t35 PITTSBURGH, PA.

JOHN A. STRAIN,

ALDERMAN,

EX-OFFICIO JUSTICE OF THE PEACE AND POLICE MAGISTRATE.

Office, 112 FIFTH STREET, opposite the Cathe- dral, Pittsburgh, Pa. Deeds, Bonds, Mortgages, Acknowledgments, Depositions and all Legal Busi- ness executed with promptness and dispatch.

JOHN C. McCOMBS,

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW,

No. 87 Fifth Street.

Pensions, Bounties and Arrears of Pay promptly collected. no29:o39

ORDINANCES.

ALLEGHENY.

AN ORDINANCE to authorize the Grading and Paving of ALLEGHENY AVENUE.

SEC. 1. *Be it ordained and enacted by the Select and Common Councils of the City of Allegheny, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same,* That the Committee on Streets be and they are here- by authorized and directed to invite and receive proposals for the grading and paving of Allegheny avenue, from Ridge street to Western avenue, and the paving of Allegheny avenue from Western ave- nue to the river, and to contract therefor with the lowest and best bidder or bidders, at their discre- tion.

SEC. 2. That for the purpose of defraying the cost and expenses of the said improvements, there be and is hereby levied a special tax, to be equally as- sessed upon the several lots bounding and abutting upon the said avenue respectively, in proportion to the feet front in them respectively comprised, and bounding and abutting as aforesaid.

SEC. 3. That as soon as the cost and expenses of said improvements shall be fully ascertained, it shall be the duty of the Street Commissioner to as- sess and apportion the same among the several lots bounding and abutting upon said avenue respec- tively, according to the rule above indicated, and thereupon proceed to make demand and collect the same, according to the provisions of the Act of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Penn- sylvania, entitled "An Act defining the manner of collecting the expenses of grading and paving of the streets and alleys of the City of Allegheny, and for other purposes," passed the thirtieth day of March, 1852.

SEC. 4. That so much of any ordinance as may con- flict with or be supplied by the foregoing, be and the same is hereby repealed.

Ordained and enacted into a law this the 26th day of March, A. D. 1868.

JAMES McBRIER,
President of Select Council.
J. S. SLAGLE,
President of Common Council.

Attest:
D. MACFERRON, Clerk of Select Council.
R. DILWORTH, Clerk of Common Council. mh31

HOTELS.

THE MANSION HOUSE.

The undersigned beg to announce to their friends and the public that they have purchased this OLD ESTABLISHED and POPULAR HOUSE,

No. 344 Liberty Street,

And will continue to keep it in the best style. The MANSION HOUSE has over one hundred rooms, all newly furnished in the best style, and only two min- utes' walk from the Railroad Depot. Travelers will find this house an excellent one to stop at, and will be accommodated any hour, day or night.

Connected with the House is a splendid Hall for Concerts.

Families or single persons taken to board by the day, week or month, with or without rooms.

H. WAGNER,

mh17:m37 PITTSBURGH.

CONDUCTED ON THE EUROPE- AN PLAN.

ST. JAMES HOTEL,

Nos. 405 and 407 Liberty St.,

Opposite Union Depot, PITTSBURGH.

JAMES K. LANAHAN, Proprietor,

This house is newly built and splendidly furnish- ed, and convenient to all the Railroads coming into the city. Strangers visiting the city will find this a very convenient and economical plan. You secure your room and pay for your meals as you get them. The Restaurant connected with this hotel is open at all hours of the day and night. Balls and parties supplied with Suppers at the shortest notice and reasonable rates. se18:g88

MARBLE & SLATE MANTLES,

AT THE

PITTSBURGH STEAM MARBLE AND SLATE WORKS.

Office and Warerroom—319 and 321 LIBERTY STREET. Mantle Wareroom on second floor.

Persons wanting Marble or Slate Mantles will find it to their interest to call. Workmanship not ex- celled in any place, and prices as low as in Eastern cities. Marble Mantles or Furniture Slabs which have become discolored bu smoke, oils or acids, can be Marbleized and made to look as well as new.

There is no other place in Western Pennsylvania where Slate Mantles are manufactured.

All kinds of Marble Work done in the best manner. Marble Cutters supplied with Sawed Marble at East- ern prices, carriage added.

W. W. WALLACE.

no13:d

GOOD NEWS.

CHEAP BREAD IN DEAR TIMES.

Enquire for WARD'S BREAD. The largest and est. The initials, "H. W." on every loaf. Ask for Ward's. Take none else. fe28:t78

COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

M. STEELE.....J. A. STEELE.

M. STEELE & SON,

Commission Merchants,

AND DEALERS IN

FLOUR, GRAIN, FEED, &c.

No. 95 OHIO STREET near East Common, ALLEGHENY CITY, PA.

JAMES B. MEANOR.....JOS. HARPER

MEANOR & HARPER,

FLOUR, GRAIN AND PRODUCE

COMMISSION MERCHANTS

329 LIBERTY STREET, PITTSBURGH.

Codsignmdnts solicited.

REFEZENCES—J. G. Martin, Cash'er Mechanics' National Bank; J. S. Dilworth & Co., R. T. Ken- nedy & Bro. ja31:l24

PETER KEIL.....JAS. F. RICHART,

KEIL & RICHART,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

AND DEALERS IN

FLOUR, GRAIN, SEEDS, MILL FEED, &c., &c.,

349 Liberty St., Pittsburgh.

my24:b57

ROBERT KNOX, Jr.,

COMMISSION MERCHANT,

AND DEALER IN

FLOUR, GRAIN, AND PRODUCE GENERALLY.

Office, 413 LIBERTY STREET, PITTSBURGH.

L. J. BLANCHARD,

Wholesale and Retail Grocers,

No. 396 PENN STREET.

ap18:x89

ALEX. M'BANE.....J. B. ANJER.

McBANE & ANJER,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

Dealers in FLOUR, GRAIN and PRODUCE GEN- ERALLY, No. 141 WATER STREET, above Smithfield, Pittsburgh. je5

FETZER & ARMSTRONG,

FORWARDING AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

For the sale of Flour, Grain, Bacon, Lard, Butter, Seeds, Dried Fruit, and Produce generally, No. 16 MARKET STREET, corner of First, Pittsburgh. fe22:n8

SHOMAKER & LANG, Whole- sale dealers in Groceries, Flour, Grain, Pro- duce, Provisions, Fish, Cheese, Salt, Carbon Oil, &c., Nos. 172 and 174 WOOD STREET, near Liberty street, Pittsburgh, Pa. nos:n55

JOHN I. HOUSE.....EDW. HOUSE.....WM. H. HOUSE.

JOHN I. HOUSE & BROS., Suc- cessors to JOHN I. HOUSE & CO., Wholesale Grocers and Commission Merchants, Corner of Smithfield and Water Streets, Pittsburgh, Pa.

H. RIDDLE, No. 183 LIBERTY STREET, Pittsburgh, Pa., Commission Mer- chant and Wholesale Dealer in Country Produce, Groceries and Pittsburgh Manufactures. Cash ad- vanced on Consignments, and paid for Produce gen- erally. au21

ROBT. KNOX.....ANDREW KNOX

R. KNOX & SON, COMMISSION MERCHANTS and dealers in FLOUR, GRAIN, MILL FEED and PRODUCE GENERALLY, No 79 DIAMOND, opposite City Hall, Allegheny City ja17:r37

DAV. CRAWFORD, COMMISSION MERCHANT AND MERCHANT IN PIG METAL, BLOOMS, OLD WROUGHT SCRAP IRON, FIRE BRICK AND CLAY, &c. Warehouse and Office, Nos. 366 and 368 PENN STREET. Storage fur- nished. Consignments solicited. oc3

LITTLE, BAIRD & PATTON, Wholesale Grocers, Commission Merchants and Dealers in Produce, Flour, Bacon, Cheese, Fish, Carbon and Lard Oil, Iron, Nails, Glass, Cotton Yarns and all Pittsburgh Manufactures generally, 112 and 114 SECOND STREET, Pittsburgh.

J. B. CANFIELD & SON, COM- MISSION & FORWARDING MERCHANTS, and Wholesale Dealers in Western Reserve Cheese, Butter, Lard, Pork, Bacon, Flour, Fish, Pot and Pearl Ashes, and Oils, Dried Fruit and Produce generally, Nos. 144 and 146 Front street, Pitts- burgh.

JOHN SHIPTON.....A. WALLACE.

SHIPTON & WALLACE, WHOLE- SALE GROCERS AND PRODUCE DEALERS, No. 6 SIXTH STREET, Pittsburgh. ja12:r58

OILS.

EUREKA OIL WORKS,

MANUFACTURERS OF

EUREKA CARBON OIL,

THE CELEBRATED

SPERM LUBRICATING OILS,

CHEMICAL LINSEED OIL.

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

Crude, Refined and Lubricating Oils, Lard, Sperm, Whale and Fish Oils.

R. C. MACHESNEY, Agent,

No. 19 Irwin Street.

PITTSBURGH.

WARING AND KING,

Commission Merchants and Brokers in

Petroleum and its Products,

DALZELL'S BUILDING, DUQUESNE WAY,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

PHILADELPHIA ADDRESS,

WARING, KING & CO.,

127 Walnut Street.

H. M. LONG & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

PURE WHITE BURNING OIL,

Brand--"LUCIFER."

Office, No. 2 Duquesne Way,

PITTSBURGH, Pa.

TACK BROTHERS,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

AND DEALERS IN

Petroleum and its Products.

Pittsburgh Office—DALZELL' BUILDING, cor- ner of Duquesne Way and Irwin streets.

Philadelphia Office—127 WALNUT ST. ap1:w30

J. C. BUFFUM...C. A. KEHEW...W. H. WHITEHEAD.

SOHO OIL WORKS.

Manufacture and have for sale all kinds of

LUBRICATING OILS.

No. 1 ST. CLAIR STREET.

BUFFUM, KEHEW & CO.

FURNITURE.

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

PUBLISHED DAILY, BY
PENNIMAN, REED & CO., Proprietors.

F. B. PENNIMAN, T. P. HOUSTON, JOSIAH KING, N. P. REED, Editors and Managers.

OFFICE:
GAZETTE BUILDING, NOS. 84 AND 86 FIFTH ST.

OFFICIAL PAPER
Of Pittsburgh, Allegheny and Allegheny County.

Terms—Daily.		Semi-Weekly.		Weekly.	
One year	$8.00	One year	$2.50	Single copy	$1.50
One month	75	Six mos.	1.50	5 copies, each	1.25
By the week, (from carrier.)	15	Three mos	75	10 " "	1.15 and one to Agent.

THURSDAY, APRIL 2, 1868.

We print on the inside pages of this morning's GAZETTE: *Second page—Poetry, Table Talk, and Miscellaneous. Third page—Financial and River News, Markets by Telegraph, Railway Time Tables, Imports. Sixth page—Home Markets, Finance and Trade. Seventh page—General Butler's opening argument on Impeachment. Amusement Directory, &c.*

GOLD closed yesterday in New York at 138¼.

YONKERS, N. Y., held a municipal election yesterday, which resulted in a complete Republican triumph, showing a gain of five hundred and fifteen over last year. Impeachment is producing its fruits in increased Republican majorities everywhere.

ALL HAIL! RHODE ISLAND. She has spoken out in no unmistakable way for Impeachment, and has endorsed a loyal Congress by an increased Republican majority. GOV. BURNSIDE received a majority closely approximating five hundred, although the opposition counted with much certainty on the revolution in politics sweeping "Little Rhody" out of the ranks of loyalty.

AN anonymous correspondent has sent us a communication, addressed to the Commissioners of Allegheny county, relative to a bridge or bridges over the Chartier's creek. We do not publish that sort of document without having the name of the author; and as the subject matter of this document is in the hands of the Commissioners, we do not see why the paper should be printed at all. We have sent it to the Commissioners for their perusal.

VERY NATURALLY, the venerable politician who has recently harangued his associates, the bar, Congress and the people, from the bench of the Supreme Court, receives "as about the only Democrat left" on that bench, the commendations of his party for his effective little speech. Certainly it would be most ungrateful to refuse to a stump-speech from such a place the eulogies which are regularly lavished upon orators at ward-meetings or country cross-roads.

THE FREE RAILROAD BILL, modified so as to avoid the objections raised by the Governor in his veto message, has passed both branches of the Legislature, and will doubtless become a law. We very much prefer the new bill to none at all; but some features of the vetoed bill impress us more favorably than the corresponding provisions in this.

The telegraph, at first, gave an inadequate representation of the ground on which the Governor rested his veto. We concur that the capital stock of a railway company ought to be definitely fixed at the start, and should not be increased at the pleasure either of the directors or stockholders. But we do not see that to apply the stipulations to old as well as to new companies was violating the constitutional mandate not to cover two or more distinct matters of legislation in one bill. However, the Governor thinking so, his own judgment was necessarily his own rule of action in the premises.

THE YORK *Republican*, it seems to us, fails to consider that in New Jersey and Michigan, usage, which is common law, requires the delegates to the Republican National Convention to be appointed by State Convention, while in Pennsylvania the common law of the party, until the recent precedent, required their appointment by the respective districts. What puzzles us is not that a change in the common law prevailing here is deemed desirable, but that gentlemen who did the most to create that common law should, after all their efforts in that direction, turn round and deny that the law is what they helped to make it, and stoutly affirm it to be what they most vigorously resisted and defeated.

We doubt not the precedent now established will change the party usage, and that hereafter the National delegates will be made by State Convention; but we insist that the persons who have made this change shall not resist it four years hence if they then find it working to their disadvantage.

CONNECTICUT is expected to elect a Republican Governor and Legislature next Monday. The signs all point that way, and the result will confirm them, if our friends continue the efforts they are now making, up to the closing of the polls. They are cordially united upon Gen. GRANT; they are strengthened and emboldened by the pending impeachment of the great "obstacle;" they are entirely relieved from the embarrassing mischief of side issues; they are not only cheered, but those who have had doubts heretofore as to our Southern reconstruction policy, are now fully confirmed by its success, and are acting in the heartiest accord with the active organization of the party. A large number of adopted citizens declare openly their resolution to oppose the Democratic Johnsonians who, they say, have purposely omitted to vindicate the rights of American citizens now immured in English prisons for wishing to see Ireland free; more than all, they are taking measures to ensure, as a moral certainty, that every vote shall be polled. In other days, it was known that a full vote always meant a Whig victory. A full vote now, of a party animated by such patriotism, and anchored upon the inestimable principles of justice to all men, cannot fail to ensure a Republican triumph. It is said that the Democracy no longer hope to elect their State ticket, but with their usual shrewdness, are turning secretly all their efforts to carry the close towns so as to obtain a majority in the Legislature, and thus control the succession to DIXON in the United States Senate. This is a kind of strategy as adroit as it is dangerous. They practiced it successfully in Ohio last year, and hope to win with it now in Connecticut, and thus yielding to us comparatively barren honors, bear off themselves the most solid fruits of a victory. We hoped this game will be blocked by counteracting efforts. It is the only source from which any danger is now to be feared.

IMPEACHMENT—THE NEW RULE.

The third day of the President's trial was mainly occupied in a discussion, by counsel, as to the admissability of evidence that the President endeavored to secure the aid of the witness and others in forcibly taking possession of the War Office. The President's counsel objected, holding that he was not responsible for the language of his agents, and that the obedience of military subordinates to his orders would yield no proof of conspiracy. To this it was replied that no orders from a superior officer, military or civil, could justify his subordinate in an illegal act, or exclude him or his superior from the charge of conspiracy against either The objection being finally overruled, the evidence was introduced.

The latest rule adopted by the Senate, which was announced on Monday evening, invests the Chief Justice wtih the right of deciding upon all incidental questions of evidence or otherwise, subject to the decision of the Senate, and subject, also, to his own option of submitting such questions to the vote of the Senate in the first instance. The rule, as reported by telegraph, was obscure in its phraseology, but such is evidently its true tenor. We have no doubt that this rule, as it is in fact understood, will have the effect to advance the progress of the trial. It would be inconveniently cumbrous and exhaustive of valuable time, if the multitude of nice points and acute, but often frivolous technical distinctions and objections, as they arise, one after another—and they will be presented as industriously and constantly as a half-dozen sharp lawyers can propound them—could only be settled by a public or private vote of the Senate. It is far better to repose the duty of passing upon them in the competent officer who presides, and whose decision is still, in the discretion of the Senate, always subject to the revision of its own vote. Moreover, we are quite content to see the responsibility, be it more or less, placed upon one who will be found, if we know aught of the Chief Justice, accepting it with hesitation and discharging it under the profoundest convictions of his official duty.

The Senate does not understand that this duty of thus pronouncing upon incidental questions, is to confer upon the Chief Justice the right of a vote upon material issues. That is a function which the Senate has already repeatedly declared to be exclusively its own. Nor does their presiding officer desire such an authority. We sincerely believe that the very last thing, which Mr. CHASE could wish for, would be the duty of pronouncing, by the simple effect of his own vote, upon the guilt or innocence of the man who is now on trial. People who think that he would be glad of an opportunity either to acquit or to convict the impeached President, are much mistaken in their man.

THE FIRST FRUITS OF RECONSTRUCTION.

Five thousand majority of the people of Arkansas have decided to present the new Constitution of that State to Congress for its approval. This instrument is stated to be almost a model of its kind, fully up to the spirit of the age, having no vindictive features, but throughout all its provisions especially liberal and enlightened. With such conditions, it is quite certain to be approved as Republican in form, and as in fact meeting all the points requisite to establish the title of the State to a full restoration to its Federal rights.

Arkansas, next to Texas the latest creation of an independent sovereignty in the Southwest, a State of limited population, of meagrely developed material resources, and which was conspicuous during the war for the fanatical hate of its rebels against the Federal government, was severely punished for her share in that great crime. Her people were nearly decimated by the war, her material growth absolutely checked, her few cultivated places laid waste, her towns and villages over-run and made to feel the bitterness of military conquest. In the experience thus dearly bought, her citizens have learned the value of the institutions which, beneficent in peace, could be so terrible in warlike power. And now she comes, the first of ten "wayward sisters" to be humbly penitent, and, accepting the generous conditions we have imposed, will find herself restored once more to the political rights which she forfeited, but which she will ever regard as inestimable in all time to come. She has too, the proud distinction of leading, poor, ignorant, uncouth as she is, her older, more refined and polished sisters in the returning path of duty. Virginia, which boasts herself mother of statesmen, Georgia, a rich, great and intelligent Commonwealth, the Carolinas, home of gallant, high-spirited and elegant Cavaliers, Louisiana herself with an enlightened history older than this Union, all these States find themselves eclipsed by the wise promptitude of Arkansas, and have only to make haste in following her example.

The year, A. D., 1868, will witness every rebel State reconstructed and restored. The present session of Congress will record the votes of members from more than one of them, and thirty-seven States will have full representation in the later hours of the session which terminates with the inauguration of President GRANT. The most auspicious promises of the future already lend their glories to his administration of the government. As wise in the councils of peace, as he was successful in the exigencies of war, the period of his executive office will witness a political, material and moral advance such as the most hopeful lover of his country can but inadequately estimate.

THE VICE PRESIDENCY.

MR. THADDEUS STEVENS has written a letter to one of the delegates from Lancaster county to the Republican National Convention, advising him to vote for Governor CURTIN for Vice President, as the choice equally of his District and the State. In this letter he states that if his wishes had been consulted, he should have preferred Mr. WADE, but a majority of the Republicans of Lancaster and of the Commonwealth have expressed a decided preference for Mr. CURTIN, and he concludes that a delegate cannot be justified in violating the wishes of his constituents to please anybody.

There is another consideration that is entitled to weight. As the nation is ruled by parties, so parties are governed by factions. In Pennsylvania the factions into which the Republican party is divided, are especially acrimonious, seeming to feel it to be better that no Pennsylvanian should arrive at eminent national honors, than that the individual promoted should be taken from the other squad. In this rancor of faction we have not shared in the least, and do not mean to share in the future. We hold it desirable, in many particulars, that distinguished citizens of this State should attain the highest possible conspicuity under the General Government. As between individuals we entertain strong preferences, and not unfrequently feel that both factions mistake in not putting forward their most capable men. But popular impulses are eccentric and unaccountable, and hence the best men do not always turn up for the best places.

In closing his letter Mr. STEVENS says:

"As to the candidate for the Presidency, I presume you all agree that none other than General Grant is to be thought of. Honest, firm and well indoctrinated in principle, without ostentation and without pride, I do not well see how a better selection can be made. His judgment of men is so sound that I have full faith that he will call around him the ablest and purest men of the nation. With Grant and Wade to guide and defend us, this nation, in four years, will have acquired a prosperity which will be the wonder of the world. Universal freedom maintained by universal suffrage, on this continent, cannot fail to have that effect."

An obvious inference from this is, Mr. STEVENS does not expect Mr. CURTIN to be nominated for Vice President, but hopes under the circumstances, that Mr. WADE may be.

ALABAMA.

The new Alabama bill which the House adopted last Saturday will pass the Senate as soon as it can be reached, and, it is believed, without any attempt at amendment. When a proposition substantially the same was some weeks ago introduced in the Senate by Mr. STEWART, of Nevada, it was immediately recognized as embodying the most judicious and acceptable plan for the settlement of the embarrassing questions which have caused so much difficulty in regard to this State. The progress of Congressional discussion, the more explicit developments of popular sentiment in the State itself, a clearer understanding of the insuperable objections to anything like an express disregard of the existing enactments, the danger of exposing the control of their affairs to a still powerful rebel minority, together with the absolute need for the thorough eradication of Mr. JOHNSON'S wretched apology for a provisional government, all these motives which have influenced the House will, it is thought, also secure for the bill a favorable vote by the Senate at the earliest moment.

The wisdom with which our friends in Congress have directed their action in the premises, avoiding the serious objections which were patent against any other course, and thus depriving an unscrupulous but acute opposition of the capital which they had began to count upon as sure for the approaching Presidential canvass, is made the more manifest as we see the bitter disappointment of the Democracy. They hoped we would commit a great mistake! They quietly awaited the moment when we could no longer retrace our steps, to open upon "Radical inconsistencies and usurpations," a fire which, in that case, would have been a good deal more effective than we cared to encounter. We have spiked that battery, and hence their grief.

BUNYAN'S Christian pilgrim went marching on, unharmed by the chained lions whose spring fell just short of his feet, and unawed by the grim old giants who sat by the wayside. For he saw that they were paralyzed, decrepid, toothless, and that their ferocious hate could no longer tear him limb from limb, and that the terrible roar of their earlier days had become an imbecile, drivelling mumble, which good pilgrims could pity without fear. A new edition of the "Progress" might perhaps incorporate a Supreme Court report or two, without impairing the great moral taught by the Christian tinker of Bedford, although we doubt if it would adorn the tale.

LETTER FROM HARRISBURG.

Pittsburghers in the Capital—Appropriations—School of Design and Penitentiary.

HARRISBURG, March 31, 1868.

DEAR GAZETTE:—Pittsburghers abound here, some to look after consolidation matters, all to see that the interests of your section are properly cared for. The Appropriation bill will be brought up for reconsideration this morning. Many hearts beat with anxiety and apprehension for their favorite items. I suspect the real reason for voting down the bill was a desire on the part of the Democrats to make political capital out of the alleged extravagance of the Republicans and the determination of the latter to prevent this design.

Some of the items do, to an ignorant outsider like myself, seem pretty heavy. For instance $2,000 added to the salary of each of the Supreme Judges, now some $5,500, or $120,000 to Dixmont Hospital, when they have already had some $333,986 50, does look large, but perhaps only so because we country people have not our eyes opened to the improvements in the management of the insane.

I found it hard to explain the case to one of our Westmoreland county members, who asked me a short time ago how it was that Allegheny county always needed so much money. He could not see it. Doubtless Dr. Reid or Mr. Harper, or some of the members of the Board, could explain.

But, for the life of me, I could not, nor cannot, see how saving two thousand dollars to the State by cutting off the appropriation for the School of Design, the noblest thing I know in our State, west of the mountains, would redound to the credit of either Democrats or Republicans, founded as it is, to raise up competent teachers in the branches of mechanical and architectural drawing, and various other departments in which our public schools are wholly deficient. Why should the children of the whole community be deprived of such means of intellectual development, which would so help them to understand their other studies and be a life-long advantage?

Where is the school, where are the teachers, capable of teaching the simplest elements of this branch as it should be taught? I do hope the yeas and nays may leave a permanent record of those who so estimate the objects of the School of Design. As I view it, ten thousand dollars appropriated to each of the three Schools of Design in the State would be the best possible investment of the money that could be made. Even the few noble hearted and far-seeing "merchant princes" of your smoky city, who have heretofore supported your School, do not begin to measure and appreciate it. How soon, then, will your School vie with that which now ennobles the great city of "Brotherly Love," in the glorious forms which the British Museum has so carefully preserved, the antique marble, The Dying Gladiator, so nobly celebrated by Byron;—"Laocoon and his sons," &c., &c.

I rejoice to know that one of those same "merchant princes" has "purposed in his heart" to give $100,000 towards suitably enlarging and rebuilding the house of God where he worships. Such use of wealth cannot fail of its influence on others. So I bate no jot of heart in hope that the School of Design will one day have its glorious appointments and a "local habitation and a name" also, whether our representatives so see it or not. The people—the masses, will one day see to it that men go to the Legislature who will understand and *represent* their interests. In the mean time the heartiest thanks to the noble men who have contributed of their means to this object.

If I have not taken too much of your space already, let me allude to another item in this appropriation bill—that for the "Western Penitentiary." Before coming here, through the courtesy of the new Warden, Col. Shallenberger, I was shown the accommodations for bathing and hospital purposes in that establishment. "Sick and IN PRISON and ye visited me." Let every thoughtful voter and citizen go and see for himself whether the $15,000 asked for ought to be stricken out. I am ashamed—I blush that I belong to Pennsylvania as I write—that such a state of things as any one can see there exists, and has existed for forty years. *One ordinary sized bath tub for five hundred men!!* two small rooms scarcely, I should think, twelve feet square, and this right over the bath rooms. They were oppressively hot yesterday. What must it be in mid-summer, and with twenty-five patients there? It must be almost as bad as the black hole of Calcutta. Let me copy a few lines from a note to me by T. H. Nevin, President of the Board: "We have asked for $15,000. This would enable us to get the building under way and partly ready for use. We have no hospital arrangements at all except two *small rooms* directly over the bake oven. In the summer the heat from these ovens is so great that the rooms are scarcely habitable. The State is bound to provide for her sick citizens, even though they be convicts and criminals. Our present hospital arrangements are positively disreputable. We have only one bath tub for over five hundred men!!"

I press this matter only under a consciousness of duty.

Since I began to write the bill has been reconsidered and the discussion put down for Thursday night. Let the friends of the School of Design and the Penitentiary be heard from in earnest. SEWICKLEY.

THE NEW INTERNAL TAX-BILL.

We print as below the text of the new law exempting certain domestic manufactures from internal tax and for other purposes, as it finally passed Congress on Tuesday:

Be it enacted, &c., That sections 49 and 95 of the act entitled "An Act to provide Internal Revenue, to support the Government, to pay interest on the Public Debt, and for other purposes," approved June 13th, 1864, and all acts and parts of acts, amendatory of said sections, be and the same are hereby repealed, except only so much of the said sections and amendments thereto as relates to the taxes thereby on gas made of coal, wholly or in part, or of any other material on illuminating, lubricating, or other mineral oils or articles the products of the distillation, redistillation or refining of crude petroleum or of any single distillation of coal, shale, peat, asphaltum, or other bituminous substances; on wines, therein described, and on snuff and all the other manufactures of tobacco, including cigarettes, cigars, and cheroots, provided that the products of petroleum and bituminous substances hereinbefore mentioned, except illuminating gas, shall, from and after the passage of this act, be taxed at one-half the rates fixed by the said section 94.

SEC. 2. That nothing in this bill contained shall be construed to repeal or interfere with any law, regulation, or provision for the assessment or collection of any tax which under existing laws may accrue before the 1st day of April, A. D. 1868; and nothing herein contained shall be construed as a repeal of any tax upon machinery or other articles which have been or may be delivered on contracts made with the United States prior the passage of this act.

SEC. 3. That after the first day of June next no drawback of internal taxes paid on manufactures shall be allowed on the exportation of any article of domestic manufacture on which there is no internal tax at the time of exportation; nor shall such drawback be allowed in any case unless it shall be proved by sworn evidence in writing, to the satisfaction of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, that the tax has been paid, and that such articles of manufacture were, prior to the 1st day of April, 1868, actually purchased or actually manufactured and contracted for, to be delivered for such exportation; and no claim for such drawback, or for any drawback of internal tax on exportations made prior to the passage of this Act, shall be paid unless presented to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue before the 1st day of October, 1868.

SEC. 4. That every person, firm or corporation who shall manufacture by hand or machinery any goods, wares, or merchandise (breadstuffs and manufactured lumber excepted) not otherwise specially taxed as such, or who shall be engaged in the manufacture or preparation for sale of any articles or compounds not otherwise specially taxed, or shall put up for sale in packages, with his own name or trade mark thereon, any articles or compound not otherwise specially taxed, and whose annual sales exceed $5,000, shall pay, for every additional $1,000 in excess of $5,000, $2; and the amount of sales in excess of the rate of $5,000 per annum shall be returned quarter-annually to the Assistant Assessor, and the tax on the excess of $5,000 shall be assessed by the Assessor and paid quarter-yearly in the months of January, April, July and October of each year, as other taxes are assessed and paid; and the first assessment herein provided for shall be made in the month of July, 1868, for the three months then next preceding.

SEC. 5. That every person engaged in carrying on the business of a distiller who shall defraud, or attempt to defraud, the United States of the tax on the spirits distilled by him, or any part thereof, shall forfeit the distillery and distilling apparatus used by him, and all distilled spirits, and all raw materials for the production of distilled spirits found in the distillery and on the distillery premises, and shall, on conviction, be fined not less than $500 nor more than $5,000, and be imprisoned not less than six months nor more than three years.

SEC. 6. That if any officer or agent appointed and acting under the authority of any revenue law of the United States shall be guilty of gross neglect in the discharge of any of the duties of his office, or shall conspire or collude with any other person to defraud the United States, or shall make opportunity for any person to defraud the United States, and shall do or omit to do any act with intent to enable any person to defraud the United States, or shall make or sign any false certificate or return in any case where he is by law or regulation required to make a certificate or return, or having knowledge or information of the violation of any revenue law by any person, or of fraud committed by any person against the United States under any revenue law of the United States shall fail to report in writing such knowledge or information to his next superior officer, and to the Commissioners of Internal Revenue, he shall, on conviction, be fined not less than $1,000 nor more than $5,000, and shall be imprisoned not less than six months nor more than three years.

SEC. 7. *And be it further enacted*, That no compromise, discontinuance, or *nolle prosequi* of any prosecution under this act shall be allowed without the permission in writing of the Secretary of the Treasury and the Attorney General.

The New Expatriation Treaty.

An important error in translating the Prussian treaty was brought to light in executive session of the Senate on Friday last by a letter of Mr. Bancroft's to the State Department, in which he gave an account of the negotiations for the treaty. This letter was written toward the last of February, and immediately after signing of agreement on the part of the King of Prusia. From this letter it appears that the treaty is broader in its terms and more favorable to our citizens of foreign birth than was at first supposed here after the treaty was read. The correction of the error referred to makes the treaty apply to all former citizens of the North German Confederation who have been already naturalized in the United States, as well as those who may hereafter become so. According to Mr. Bancroft's explanation, it is also intended to cover the five years during which a foreigner is waiting for citizenship after having filed his intention.

This letter of Mr. Bancroft's speaks in warm terms of the friendly manner in which all his advances were received by the Prussian authorities, and represents the personal expressions of friendship towards the United States from Count Bismarck as of the most earnest and cordial character. The letter then goes on to give a specific explanation as to the exact grounds each article of the new treaty was held to cover by the parties negotiating the same.

In submitting this letter to the Senate in executive session, Mr. Sumner, as Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations, says the treaty, as understood by those who drew it up, covered the American doctrine of citizenship as set forth in a letter written by General Cass in 1848, when Secretary of State. Mr. Sumner further explained that it had been the practice of Prussia for the past twenty years regarding citizens who had gone abroad when owing her military service, had been known to try them on their return and sentence them not to serve out their term, but merely to draft them anew. By the terms of the present treaty such a draft could not take place, and consequently all trouble to former citizens of Prussia resident in this country will end with the ratification of this treaty.

THE Springfield (Mass.) *Republican* closes an article reviewing the President's reply to the impeachment articles with the following paragraph:

"Will, then, Mr. Johnson be convicted? Do not doubt it. The thing has got beyond accidents, beyond the shrewdness or attorneys or the dreaded accession of Benjamin Wade to hinder. There is a tide bearing us forward to a certain issue, too powerful for aught to resist. It is not the force of fanaticism, though Mr. Johnson may be excused for thinking so. It is not the conscious impulse of party feeling, though our Democratic friends will hardly believe it. It belongs to the same kind of movement as that which carried the people through the second and third years of the war, hardly knowing how, not seeing their way, often losing their faith, through much perversity and stupidity, but still to an end not be missed—a consummation which no power on earth could defeat."

MR EDITOR—I see by the card of Col. J. B. CLARK that he was surprised to find his name announced as a candidate for the State Senate. I have no doubt of it—it was so intended. I hold that the office should seek the man, not the man the office—that the office was created for the benefit of the *people* and not of the individual holding it.

Since the name of Col. CLARK was proposed in your paper public attention has been called to the matter, and there seems to be a general acquiesence in the opinion that he is the very man for the place, and a general desire seems to be manifested that he will withdraw his declension.

ALLEGHENY.

ABOUT two hundred joiners, employed at Boston by Messrs. M'Kay & Aldus, completing the work upon the steamers Yi and America, through a few of their number, demanded an increase of fifty cents per day upon their pay, or they would strike. They knew the importance of the work and how eager their employers were to push it forward, and came to the conclusion that rather than incur the delay incidental to a strike their demand would be complied with. But Mr. M'Kay called the men together and showed them that he was limited in means by the terms of his contract, that his firm received so much money for so much work, and not for time. He showed them that he was their friend, not their master, that he required their labor and they required his money; they were mutually dependent one upon the other, and ought therefore to help one another rather than the opposite. The men agreed with him, and went to work without parley.

—Persons who have recently examined the fruit trees, inform us that they are very far advanced, and if no untoward event should occur between this and the time of blooming, we may confidently expect an unprecedented yield of fruit.

—Peter Doxtetter, a descendant of the Conestoga Indians, and a resident of Western New York, has been in Lancaster recently looking after a certain tract of land lying in Manor and Conestoga townships, Lancaster county, being some fourteen miles in size, which he claims belonged to his forefathers and the legal title which he asserts fell to him. This title he has sold to Mr. Christian Shenk, of Lancaster, who will, no doubt, have a good time in getting possession of the valuable land.—West Chester *Village Record*.

GOOD HEALTH

IS THE GREATEST OF ALL BLESSINGS,

And to preserve it is the privilege and duty of all.

DR. SARGENT'S

ANTI-DYSPEPTIC AND LIVER PILLS

Are the great sovereign, speedy and sure cure of the age, for Dyspepsia either in its mildest or worst stages, and hundreds who have long suffered under the inflictions of ths most annoying and dangerous disease, have by th use of this invaluable medicine been restored to health and the enjoyment of life.

Is your Liver in a torpid condition of inaction, thereby deranging the whole system?

DR. SARGENT'S LIVER PILLS

Will speedily remove the secretions and restore it to a healthy state.

Are you troubled with loss of appetite, foul stomach, eructations of vind, sick headache and general derangement of the digestive organs?

DR. SARGINT'S LIVER PILLS

Are a sure, safe and permanent remedy, and by their mild but certain action will cleanse, renovate and reinvigorate the system.

DR. SARGENT'S LIVER PILLS stand high as one of the standard medicines of the age. For the cure of all diseases arising from a disordered state of the liver, as can be attested by the certificates of large numbers of our citizens who have been benefited and cured by their use.

These Pills can be obtained, either Plain or Sugar Coated, from all Druggists in the country.

UNIMPEACHABLE.

Indigestion—the most fruitful generator of disease, so common as not to be considered dangerous—slowly and surely saps the foundation of health, for, with impaired digestion, it is impossible for food to afford strength to the system. Dyspepsia invariably follows this disease, and dyspeptics owe all their sufferings to indigestion. Nervous and sick headache also spring from derangement of the digestive organs. Persons of sedentary habits frequently suffer from these evils, which are attended with a nervous irritability of temper, extremely unpleasant to others and a source of misery to themselves. HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS has been found the safest and best means of removing all digestive obstructions, as well as bracing up the failing system. Those whose occupations are mental recognize in this preparation the perfection of medical skill, as it soothes the excited brain, headache disappears under its potent charm, and the patient rapidly regains health and strength by its restoring power. To the aged, as well as delicate ladies and children, it is admirably suited, as it possesses the quality of invigorating without excitement or reaction.

An immense amount of unimpeachable evidence can be produced to prove that HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS is unqualled for its prompt and ever reliable action in alleviating and curing all diseases of the stomach. Its superior excellence and consequent renown is readily accounted for, from the well known fact that it is made under the personal supervision of the proprietors, in strict accordance with pharmaceutic science.

ANOTHER CURE OF DEAFNESS.

I lost my hearing during the last year. Part of the time I was totally deaf. In April of this year I was induced, from an advetisement, to make application to DR. KEYSER, 120 Penn street, Pittsburgh. After having tried various medicines from doctors, without any benefit, I have been under Dr. Keyser's treatment now for nearly two months, and am entirely restored to my hearing, so that I can hear a pin drop. JOHN SCANLAN,
Coal Bluff, Washington Co., Pa.

ANOTHER CURE.

A man called to-day at Dr. Keyser's office to inform him of a great cure made by his LUNG CURE, or PULMONARY RESTORATIVE. All these cures are made with the Doctor's preparations, he desires it to be distinctly understood that most of his great cures are made in accordance with the established laws that govern the science of medicine, in which he has been engaged for the past twenty-five years. Last week he was also in receipt of a letter from a clergyman in the State of Ohio, detailing another most wonderful cure.

DR. KEYSER'S RESIDENT CONSULTING OFFICE FOR LUNG EXAMINATIONS AND TREATMENT OF CHRONIC DISEASES, No. 120 PENN STREET, FROM 9 A. M. UNTIL 3 P. M.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE

KEYSTONE BANK.

It having been decided to immediately increase the Capital Stock of this Bank to $200,000, notice is hereby given to the present Stockholders that the Subscription Books are now open, and will remain open until the 10th day of April proximo, for subscriptions to the amount of $65,000.

After April 10th the Books will be opened to the public for the balance of stock not taken at that date.

GEO. T. VAN DOREN, Cashier.

Pittsburgh, March 31st, 1868. ap1:n74

NOTICE.—STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING—PITTSBURGH FRUIT HOUSE ASSOCIATION.—At a full meeting of the Board of Directors of this Association, held this day, it was *Resolved*, That a meeting of the Stockholders of the Association be held on THURSDAY AFTERNOON, April 2d, at 3 o'clock, at the office of the Association, for the purpose of considering the matter of disposing of the property of the Association.

G. FOLLANSBEE, Secretary.

Pittsburgh, March 28, 1868. mh30:n65

PITTTBURGH AND YUBA RIVER MINING CO.—The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Pittsburgh and Yuba River Mining Co. will be held at the Rooms of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railway Co., on WEDNESDAY, April 15th, at 3 o'clock P. M.

mh31:n72 JAMES FINLAY, Secretary.

WANTED.

WANTED,

A SITUATION, as Hotel or Steamboat Clerk, or Salesman in any good business. Reference given.

Address J. A. D., LOCK BOX No. 6, Pittsburgh Post Office. ap1:n73

WANTED,

A SITUATION;

By an able, energetic business man, as Book-keeper, Clerk or Salesman. Best of references given.

Address T. H. K., BOX A, GAZETTE OFFICE. mh31:n67

WANTED,

A Protestant Girl,

To do general housework. Must give good city reference. Apply at
mh30:n58 No. 31 WEBSTER ST., Allegheny.

WANTED.—AGENTS FOR THE OFFICIAL HISTORY OF THE WAR; Its Causes, Character, Conduct and Results. By HON. ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS. A Book for all sections and parties.

This great work presents the only complete and impartial analysis of the Causes of the War yet published, and gives those interior lights and shadows of the great conflict only known to those high officers who watched the flood-tide of revolution from its fountain springs, and which were so accessible to Mr. Stephens from his position as second officer of the Confederacy.

The intense desire every where manifested to obtain this work, combined with an increased commission, makes it the best subscription book ever published.

One Agent in Easton, Pa., reports 72 subscribers in three days.

Another in Boston reports 103 subscribers in four days.

Send for circulars and see our terms, and a full description of the work, with notices of the Press, &c.

Address, NATIONAL PUBLISHING CO.,
mh19:m100:d&F Philadelphia, Pa.

FOR RENT.

TO LET,

STORE ROOM, and DWELLING attached, on Beaver avenue, Allegheny City, (formerly Manchester,) just new; building in good location.

For particulars inquire of
mh31 J. RUSH & CO., No. 337 Beaver avenue.

FOR RENT,

DWELLING HOUSE, No. 366 Ridge street, Allegheny City, with nine rooms and bath room, gas, water, &c.

Apply to ISAAC N. BUNTON, at the Forge, corner of Duquesne Way and Point street, Pittsburgh, or No. 33 Stockton avenue, Allegheny City.
mh30:n66

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WM. BINGHAM, Jr., Adams Express Office, No. 54 Fifth Street, is an authorized Agent to receive Advertisements for the GAZETTE, and all other papers throughout the United States and Canadas.

REMOVAL.

DR. PFLAUM

Removed to No. 41 Logan Street.

A few doors below Wylie.

ap2:n79

REMOVAL.

JOHN D. BAILEY & BRO.,

STOCK AND REAL ESTATE BROKERS AND AUCTIONEERS, have removed to

No. 115 FOURTH STREET.

ap1:n78

REMOVAL.

PITTSBURGH NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE

TO NEW BANKING HOUSE,

Corner of Wood and Sixth Streets.

ap2:n76

JULIAN ALLEN,

DEALER IN ALL KINDS OF

LEAF TOBACCO AND SEGARS,

No. 8 SIXTH STREET, (National Bank of Commerce Building,) PITTSBURGH, PA.

Branch of 172 Water street, N. Y.

ap2:n77 DANIEL F. DINAN.

NEW GOODS.

WHITE, ORR & CO.,

25 FIFTH STREET,

Have just opened

DRESS GOODS, SHAWLS,

CLOTH AND SILK SACQUES,

WHITE GOODS, &c.,

Which they offer at low prices.

ap2

OFFICE OF THE TREASURER OF ALLEGHENY CO., PITTSBURGH, April 1st, 1868.

IN PURSUANCE of the 21st Section of an Act relating to Allegheny county, approved the 1st day of May, 1861, and of the amendment to said section, approved the 30th day of March, 1866, I hereby give notice that the Duplicates of the several Wards, Boroughs and Townships WILL BE OPEN and I will be prepared to receive the

County, State, Poor, Work-house and Beunty Taxes, for 1868.

On and after the 1st day of May, 1868, said taxes can be paid at this office until the 1st day of August, with a

Deduction of Five Per Cent. Discount

for prompt payment, to any persons paying the WHOLE AMOUNT of their taxes.

There will be no deduction allowed during the month of August. There will be TEN PER CENT. ADDED to all taxes remaining unpaid on the 1st day of September, 1868.

J. F. DENNISTON,

mh31:m60 Treasurer of Allegheny County.

AT DENNISON & HECKERT'S,

27 Fifth Street.

PLAIN LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS, 8 cents and upwards.

ALL LINEN HEM-STITCHED HANDKERCHIEFS, for 35 cents and upwards.

WATCH AND WORK BOXES, WRITING DESKS.

HOSIERY, in all grades and at all prices.

MORRISON'S STAR SHIRTS,

AT REDUCED PRICES!

KID GLOVES, CORSETS, HOOP SKIRTS, &c.

ALL OUR GOODS AT LOW PRICES.

fe10

CITY OF ALLEGHENY, March 20, 1868.

PARK ASSESSMENTS.

The Park Commission, having made their assessment on all property in the City of Allegheny, for the purpose of Park Improvement, in accordance with the Act of Assembly for the conversion of the Common Grounds into Public Parks, hereby give notice to all parties interested that they will sit in appeal on said assessments, at CITY HALL, on

Tuesday, the 7th day of April Next.

After which no exception to or appeal from said assessments can be made.

JAMES PARK, Jr.,

mh30:n61 President of Commission.

CONTROLLER'S OFFICE, CITY OF ALLEGHENY, March 31st, 1868.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this office until SATURDAY, April 4th, at 3 o'clock P. M., for furnishing a

HOSE CARRIAGE,

Of the same kind as that in the possession of the Friendship Hose Company.

Also, for furnishing a TWO-HORSE WAGON, similar to the one used by the Duquesne Fire Engine Company, of Pittsburgh, except that platform springs are wanted in front.

Information concerning the above will be furnished by JAS. E. CROW, Esq., Chief Engineer of Fire Department.

R. B. FRANCIS,

mh31:n70 City Controller.

STEUBENVILLE FEMALE SEMINARY.

TERMS—Per session of five months, 21 weeks—Boarding, with Room and Light, $80; Tuition, $10 to $18; Washing, per dozen, 50 cents. Music, Painting and Languages extra. A deduction of 15 per cent. is made for the daughters of clergymen. The next Summer Session opens May 4th.

For catalogue apply to

Rev. C. C. BEATTY, D. D., LL. D., Sup't.

Or, Rev. A. M. REID, A. M., Principal.

Steubenville, O., March, 1868. mh30:MWF&F

WASHINGTON MILLS,

WASHINGTON STREET,

Near Pittsburgh Grain Elevator

W. W. ANDERSON,

Manufacturer of CORN MEAL, RYE FLOUR and CHOPPED FEED. Orders delivered in either city free of charge. Grain of all kinds chopped, and Corn shelled, on short notice.

BUILDING MATERIALS FOR SALE.—Proposals will be received for the purchase of the materials in the buildings on the property of the Mercantile Library Hall Co., corner of Penn street and Brewery alley, lately occupied by West & Co.'s Carriage Factory, the purchaser to remove the same and clear away the rubbish.

The bids may be made for all or a part of the buildings, and must name the time within which the parties will engage to remove the same.

FELIX R. BRUNOT,

mh31:n72 Pres't. Library Hall Company.

JOSEPH S. FINCH & CO.,

Nos. 185, 187, 189, 191, 193 and 195,

FIRST STREET, PITTSBURGH,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Copper Distilled Pure Rye Whiskey.

Also, dealers in FOREIGN WINES and LIQUORS, HOPS, &c. mh28:n53

H. B. LYON,

Sealer of Weights and Measures,

No. 5 FOURTH STREET,

(Between Liberty and Ferry streets.

Orders promptly attended to. ap13:z2

FISH! FISH!

50 bbls. No. 1 Mackerel;
50 " " 2 do;
50 " " 3 do;
200 hf. do. Nos. 1, 2 and 3 Mackerel;
45 kitts No. 1 Mackerel;
500 half bbls. Lake Herring;
180 do. White Fish;

In store, for sale by

SCHOMAKER & LANG,

mh30 172 and 174 Wood street.

GRAIN—In store and to arrive,

500 bush. selected Spring Wheat, for seed;
2,000 " Yellow Shelled Corn;
1,000 " Yellow Ear Corn;

For sale by

HITCHCOCK, McCREERY & CO.,

ap2 349 Liberty street.

MOCHA COFFEE.—Just received, an invoice of choice old Mocha Coffee, in quarter and eighth bales; also for sale by the pound at reduced prices, by

JOHN A. RENSHAW,

ap2 corner Liberty and Hand streets.

BROOM CORN—275 bales Broom Corn, received by steamer Melnotte, in store and for sale by

LITTLE, BAIRD & PATTON,

ap2 112 and 114 Second street.

SWEET MESSINA ORANGES, of extra quality, in prime order, just received; also prime Lemons, for sale at the Family Grocery of

ap2 JNO. A. RENSHAW.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE that on the 25th day of March, A. D. 1868, a Warrant in Bankruptcy was issued against the

ESTATE OF THOMAS SCANDRETT,

Of Allegheny City, in the county of Allegheny, and State of Pennsylvania, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more Assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 116 Federal street, Allegheny City, Allegheny county, Penna., before JOHN N. PURVIANCE, Esq., Register, on the 30th day of April, A. D. 1868, at 2 o'clock P. M.

THOMAS A. ROWLEY,

ap2:n63 U. S. Marshal, as Messenger.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE that on the 25th day of March, A. D. 1868, a Warrant in Bankruptcy was issued against the

ESTATE OF JEFFERSON VARNEY,

Of Allegheny City, in the county of Allegheny, and State of Pennsylvania, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more Assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 116 Federal street, Allegheny City, Allegheny county, Pa., before JOHN N. PURVIANCE, Esq., Register, on the 30th day of April, A. D. 1868, at 10 o'clock A. M.

THOMAS A. ROWLEY,

ap2:n63 U. S. Marshal, as Messenger.

SHAWLS.

SHAWLS.

SHAWLS.

EVENING SILKS.
EVENING SILKS.
EVENING SILKS.

CHINTZES.
CHINTZES.
CHINTZES.

NEW GOODS.

BATES & BELL.

BATES & BELL.

mh31:TTS&T

51. **51.**

GROVER & BAKER'S ELASTIC STITCH AND LOCK STITCH SEWING MACHINES

WITH LATEST IMPROVEMENTS,

At the New and Elegant Sales Rooms

OF THE COMPANY,

51 FIFTH STREET.

Also, NEEDLES, ATTACHMENTS, MACHINE SILKS and COTTONS, THREAD, MACHINE OIL, &c., &c. The citizens of Pittsburgh are respectfully invited to call.

Applications for Agencies solicited. Circulars or samples by mail on application. Correspondence to be addressed to

GROVER & BAKER S. M. CO.,

51 FIFTH STREET, PITTSBURGH.

mh20:n12

THE BEST KID GLOVES

IN THE WORLD ARE

LAPORTE'S PARIS KID GLOVES,

MEN'S AND WOMEN'S SIZES.

All Gloves made by me bear my signature,

LAPORTE,

FISK, CLARK & FLAGG,

EXCLUSIVE AGENTS FOR THE UNITED STATES,

No. 58 white Street, N. Y.

fe18:132:TTS

STONE DRAIN PIPE,

FOR SEWERAGE.

ALL SIZES, FROM 2 TO 12 INCH.

10,000 FEET ON HAND,

AND FOR SALE BY

JOHN M. TATE,

227 Liberty St., Pittsburgh,

AND

59 Federal Street, Allegheny.

fe18:W80:TU-TH&S

168. **168.**

CHEAP! CHEAP!

PRINTS, DELAINES.
TWEEDS, CASSIMERES.
FLANNELS, COLLARS.
HOSIERY AND GLOVES.
WHITE GOODS.
CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS.
RIBBONS, SHAWLS.
HOOP SKIRTS, LACES.

AT THE NEW DRY GOODS STORE OF

F. SOUCY,

No. 168 Wylie Street.

168. **168.**

[mh26:n40]

TO GLASS MANUFACTURERS.—The undersigned having secured the sole Agency for the sale of the celebrated

COPLEY POT CLAY,

Are now prepared to furnish it in any quantity to those wishing to procure this superior article. During fifteen years' use of this Clay, we have arrived at such proportions as we believe makes it a better article for pots than any in the market, we having secured an average stand of SIX, EIGHT and TEN MONTHS. We will furnish receipes for the proportion of the mixture of this Clay to persons purchasing. The Clay is ground and moulded in lumps for delivery.

DITHRIDGE & SON,

Fort Pitt Glass Works,

Washington Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

GEO. O. CLARK..... J. H. WATKINS.....D P. RAY

IRON CITY BELT WORKS.

GEO. O. CLARK & CO.,

Manufacturers of every description of Patent, Stretched, Cemented and Riveted Oak-Tanned

LEATHER BELTING.

No. 409 LIBERTY STREET, (2d floor,) opposite Union Depot, Pittsbugh.

MALT—20,000 bushels prime BARLEY MALT,

FOR SALE BY

GILMORE, STRAUB & CO., Malsters,

South Canal Street, near Chestnut, Allegheny, Pa

mh9:m51:d&T

JOHN R. & A. MURDOCH,

Nurserymen, Florists and Seedsmen.

SEED STORE—112 SMITHFIELD STREET, opposite Post Office, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Greenhouses at Oakland. Nurseries on Squirrel Hill. mh9

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

DRY GOODS! DRY GOODS!

BLEACHED MUSLIN, yard wide, at 12½c.

HEAVY UNBLEACHED MUSLIN, yard wide, at 12½c.

10-4 SHEETING at 37½c.

MERRIMACK PRINTS at 12½c.

COCHECO PRINTS at 12½c.

DARK GINGHAMS at 10c.

DELAINES at 12½c.

ALL-WOOL DELAINES at 31c.

EXTRA WIDE CRASH at 12½c.

7-4 TABLE DIAPER at 33c.

JEANS at 12½c.

CASSIMERES at 50c.

CASSIMERES at 62½c.

CASSIMERES at 75c.

BLACK ALPACCAS at 37, 45, 50 and 62½c.

COLORED KID GLOVES at 75c.

BLACK AND COLORED KID GLOVES at $1.

TICKING, CHECK.

IRISH LINEN, SHIRT FRONTS.

HATS, RIBBONS, FLOWERS, &c.

A very Large and Varied Assortment,

AT VERY LOW PRICES,

Wholesale and Retail,

AT WILLIAM SEMPLE'S,

180 & 182 Federal St., Allegheny.

mh30

97TH SEMI-ANNUAL EXPOSE.

JANUARY 1, 1868.

ASSETS, (at Market Value.)

Cash on hand and in Bank	$ 548,607 81
Real Estate	253,082 83
Mortgage Bonds	820,870 00
Bank Stocks	1,257,810 00
U. S. State and City Stock and other public securities	1,953,172 75
	$4,833,543 39
Total Liabilities	465,248 65
Net Assets	$4,368,294 74

Duly Attested, Sworn to and Signed.

The ÆTNA INSURANCE COMPANY is the Trustee of its Patrons to an extent ten fold greater than of its own Stockholders.

TOTAL LOSSES PAID,

$23,000,000.00.

If a proper estimate is formed of the ruin and destruction occasioned by the burning of TWENTY-THREE MILLION DOLLARS of property, among people in every grade and position, in amounts large and small, under every conceivable circumstance, it will give a correct idea of the Company's good works, and the value of genuine under-writing. *The best is the cheapest.*

Fire and Inland Navigation Risks.

Rates and terms as liberal as is consistent with reliable indemnity.

Applications for Insurance will be promptly attended to.

Office, 63 FOURTH STREET.

A. A. CARRIER & BRO., Agents.

mh25:n30

47. **1868.** **47**

HEADQUARTERS FOR

BOYS' CLOTHING.

GRAY & LOGAN,

47 ST. CLAIR STREET,

HAVE NOW IN STORE THEIR

SPRING STOCK OF BOYS', YOUTHS' AND CHILDREN'S CLOTHING.

Owing to the depression of the Eastern markets, we have been enabled to purchase goods at a very low figure, and we are now prepared to offer our entire assortment at exceedingly moderate prices.

In our BOYS' AND CHILDREN'S DEPARTMENTS, we have complete lines of

BISMARCK, FRANKLIN, GARIBALDI, BARNEY, and METROPOLITAN SUITS.

Of YOUTHS' SUITS, we have a large assortment of all sizes of MEDIUM AND FINE GOODS.

Call and examine the largest stock of BOYS' CLOTHING in the city.

GRAY & LOGAN,

No. 47 St. Clair Street.

47. [mh20:n11] **47.**

SILVER MINES.—We shall, in a few days, send an agent to Silver Mountain, Colorado, to develope ten different Lodes of Silver Ore, discovered and located by experienced miners and situated in an unusually rich mining district. It is intended to have them fully developed before going to the expense of erecting buildings, machinery, &c. For this development the Company have determined to sell a limited amount of the stock at a rate which will place purchasers on the same footing as the proprietors themselves. For full pasticulars apply to B. McLAIN & CO.,

mh26 122 Fourth street.

FLOUR.—150 bbls. Extra Family Winter Wheat Flour, for sale by

ap2 HITCHCOCK, McCREERY & CO.

$10 A DAY FOR ALL.—Stencil Tool Samples free. Address A. J. FULLAM, Springfield, Vt. ja2:j30

TRIMMINGS AND NOTIONS.

NEW STORE! NEW STORE!

ROSENBAUM, STEINHART & CO'S

PHILADELPHIA EMPORIUM,

76 Market Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

The undersigned respectfully inform the public that they have received their entirely new stock of goods, consisting of

Millinery and Straw Goods,
Ribbons, Laces,
Artificial Flowers,
Embroideries, White Goods,
Hosiery and Gloves,
Corsets and Skirts,
Fancy Goods, &c.,

To which they invite the attention of purchasers,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

One of our firm giving his entire attention to the purchasing of goods at the Eastern Markets, and having had long experience and all the facilities for procuring goods at the very lowest prices, we are enabled to offer great inducements.

Constantly receiving New Goods from the New York and Philadelphia auctions.

A share of public patronage is respectfully solicited.

ROSENBAUM, STEINHART & CO.,

mh24:n20 No. 76 MARKET STREET.

GRAND OPENING!

OF

SPRING GOODS.

Barred Organdies,
Barred and Striped Nainsook;
Victoria Lawns.
Soft Finish Cambric.

ALSO, A LARGE LOT OF

SOILED WHITE GOODS,

Which we are selling at a great sacrifice.

GOOD IRISH LINENS at 37 cents. SOILED KID GLOVES at 50 cents. SYSTEME ALEXANDRE KIDS for $1. GENUINE ALEXANDRE KIDS for $1.85. Our assortment of HOSIERY cannot be beat. HOOP SKIRTS at 75 cents. The new and beautiful SENSATION TIE, just received. 200 doz. FRENCH CORSETS just received. A complete line of MAGENTA, LUCRETIA and ELVIRA CORSETS. Also, a line of MISSES' CORSETS. RISTORI FRINGES, all colors. BULLION FRINGES, all colors. BUGLE TRIMMINGS, a fine assment. A fine lot of BUTTONS.

MACRUM, GLYDE & CO.,

78 and 80, Market Street.

mh21:d16

AT JOSEPH HORNE & CO.'S,

The Largest Assortment of

STRAW AND MILLINERY GOODS,

To be Found in the City.

RIBBONS, FLOWERS,
SILKS, CRAPES,
MALINES, FRAMES,
FROSTED ILLUSIONS,
STRAW TRIMMINGS, ornamented.

ALSO, A WELL ASSORTED STOCK OF

WHITE GOODS, CORSETS,
HOSIERY, HOOP SKIRTS,
GLOVES, BALMORAL SKIRTS,
EMBROIDERIES, HANDKERCHIEFS,
FRINGES, BUTTONS,
TRIMMINGS, BRAIDS,

And a Full Line of Notions.

FURNISHING GOODS,
NECK TIES, BOWS, SUSPENDERS
MORRISON'S STAR SHIRTS.

Agents for BISMARCK, DICKENS, VICTOR and other popular makes of

PAPER COLLARS.

Prices as low as Eastern Jobbers.

Wholesale Rooms up Stairs.

Nos. 77 and 79 Market Street.

mh17:MWF

A PERFECT FITTING GLOVE.

MACRUM & CARLISLE,

19 Fifth Street,

INVITE ATTENTION TO THEIR

KID GLOVE DEPARTMENT,

Which is now complete with every colol and shade. They have just opened 100 DOZEN of the

Celebrated A. C. C. (Jouvin) KIDS,

Imported especially to our order. Hundreds of our customers can testify to their perfect cut and faultless quality. The colors were got up from shades of dress material, selected and furnished by us, and are really

Elegant and Desirable.

The assortment includes BLACK, WHITE, DARK COLORS, MEDIUM COLORS, and OPERA or PARTY COLORS.

SIZES--5 3-4 TO 8.

MACRUM & CARLISLE,

19 FIFTH STREET.

mh8:

FRINGES,

GIMP HEADINGS,

IN AL COLORS, JUST OPENED, AT

F. H. EATON'S,

No. 17 Fifth Street.

mh5

BRICK! BRICK!

GEO. A. BAYARD

Begs leave to announce that he has finished his splendid new BRICK WORKS, and is now prepared to furnish

1,000,000

Of the very best HAND-MADE BRICK, made out of superior Clay, thoroughly tempered by steam power. This yard is one of the most complete in the county. Winter houses, and everything perfect to manufacture during the whole year.

These Brick will be sold and delivered in the city in such quantities as desired, and at the lowest market rates.

All orders left at No. 66 SMITHFIELD STREET, will be promptly attended to. mh24:n10

CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS, &C.

MARCH : : : : : : : 1868.

THE VERY LATEST

PATTERNS

IMPORTED CARPETS.

THE VERY NEWEST

STYLES

DOMESTIC CARPETS,

ARE DAILY ARRIVING, AND SOLD SOON AS RECEIVED.

PRICES

THE VERY LOWEST.

McCALLUM BROTHERS,

mh25 51 FIFTH STREET, above Wood.

1868. SPRING STOCK 1868.

OF

CARPETS.

JUST OPENING,

LARGE ASSORTMENT,

All Qualities

LOWEST PRICES IN THE CITY

SPECIAL INDUCEMENTS TO THOSE WHO BUY TO SELL.

BOVARD, ROSE & CO.,

21 Fifth Street,

mh10:d&wF OVER BATES & BELL'S.

23 JUST IMPORTED, 23

And Especially Adapted to this Market,

VELVET CARPETS,

OF MOST ELEGANT DESIGNS.

English Body and Tapestry Brussels,

INGRAINS AND HEMPS,

THE FINEST ASSORTMENT AND THE LOWEST PRICES IN THE CITY.

COMMON CARPETS,

25 CENTS PER YARD.

OLIVER M'CLINTOCK & CO.,

No. 23 Fifth Street.

fe27:

1868. MARCH. 1868.

NEW CARPETS.

OUR CUSTOMERS WILL FIND

OUR NEW SPRING STOCK,

Which we are just opening, unequalled in extent and variety, and the prices

Lower than Any New or Old Goods.

In the market, of equal qualities and styles.

McFARLAND & COLLINS,

71 AND 73 FIFTH STREET, (Second Floor.)

fe4:d&T

J. KNOX'S

GARDEN AND FLOWER SEEDS.

STOCK PURE AND FRESH.

Dealers, Gardeners and Private Families

Will find their requirements fully met.

Our large stock, complete assortment, and the acknowledged reliability of our stuff, leads us to confidently guarantee satisfaction to our customers. Constantly on hand and for sale at the lowest market prices.

GARDEN AND FLOWER SEEDS.

FIELD AND LAWN SEEDS.

POTATOES.

GOODRICH, HARISON, BUCKEYE, WHITE SPROUTS and CUZCO.

FLOWERING PLANTS AND BULBS.

AGRICULTURAL AND HORTICULTURAL

IMPLEMENTS AND TOOLS.

ALL BOOKS relating to the FARM, GARDEN or GREEN HOUSE at publishers' printed prices.

Our New Descriptive Seed Catalogue

Gives full descriptions of NEW, RARE and MOST DESIRABLE varieties of VEGETABLES AND FLOWERS, PLAIN, SIMPLE and FULL instructions for sowing, planting and after management—prices in packages or by weight, by mail or otherwise, and much other valuable information. Sent to all applicants enclosing 10 cents.

J. KNOX,

Nurseryman, Seedsman and Florist,

137 LIBERTY ST., PITTSBURGH.

Depot of "KNOX'S FRUIT FARM and NURSERIES."

mh30:n64:d&T

1868. MARCH. 1868.

SPRING OPENING.

H. OPPENHEIMER & CO.,

MERCHANT TAILORS,

And Dealers in Gent's Furnishing Goods,

No. 83 Wood Street,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

New invoice of the LATEST PATTERNS of imported

Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings,

AND GENT'S FURNISHING GOODS,

JUST RECEIVED FOR

SPRING AND SUMMER WEAR,

And embracing all the newest and most FASHIONABLE STYLES.

In point of excellence and moderation in price, OUR GOODS ARE UNSURPASSED.

H. OPPENHEIMER & CO.,

No. 81 WOOD STREET.

mh27:n44

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.

Property near Mansfield for Sale.

A very desirable piece of land of 16 acres, having an orchard of about 3 acres, and a good frame house of 5 rooms and cellar; a spring of never failing water near the house. Located on an elevation about ¾ of a mile west of Mansfield Station, on the Panhandle R. R. To be sold as a whole or in lots, to suit purchasers, from 2 to 5 acres.

Inquire of DANIEL SWOGER, Real Estate and Insurance Agent, No. 77 Federal street, Allegheny City, on second floor.

FOR SALE.

A good frame dwelling of five rooms, large half, finished attic and good cellar, with lot 24 by 120 feet 9 inches, situate No. 60 Adams street, Sixth ward, Allegheny City, which will be sold low and on good terms, as the owner wishes to leave the city.

Inquire of DANIEL SWOGER, No. 77 Federal street, Allegheny City, on second floor.

FOR SALE.

BUILDING LOTS FOR SALE.—Two good lots on Sheffield street; one lot on Adams street; one lot on Franklin street; three small lots on Chartiers street, Allegheny. A lot in East Liberty, being lot No. 14 on Dennison avenue. A number of lots on Jacks Run.

Inquire of DANIEL SWOGER, No. 77 Federal street, Allegheny City, second floor.

A good Farm of 70 Acres, 60 of which are cultivated, and balance in timber, having 10 acres of orchard, consisting of apples, peaches and pears; a good log house of 6 rooms and cellar; a good log barn. Farm well watered, having a good spring near the door; 30 acres underlaid with coal. Situate 12 miles northwest of Allegheny City, and 4 miles from Sewickley or Glendale Station, on the P. F. W. & C. R. R. Terms easy. Inquire at 77 Federal street Allegheny City, second floor.

mh18:m8

LOTS FOR SALE—SEVERAL BUILDING LOTS on Observatory Hill, Second Ward, Allegheny City, are offered for sale cheap. The location is a very desirable one, commanding a fine view of both cities, is easy of access, and there is abundance of stone on the ground for building purposes. Apply soon at the paint shop of McCOWAN & SNYDER, Allegheny Diamond, at THIS OFFICE, or on the premises, near the Observatory Building. mh25:n38

FOR SALE—A House and Lot on the corner of Beaver and Jackson streets. Lot 20x60. The house has five rooms and a neat store room, with cellar, all in good order. It would be a good stand for a Grocery and Provision Store. Possession can be had immediately, and will be sold very cheap. Enquire of

RAMSEY & HALL, Real Estate Agents,

mh23:n51 No. 91 Beaver street.

FOR SALE.—A very desirable three-story BRICK HOUSE, nearly new; pressed brick front, marble mantles; gas and water throughout; house contains seven rooms and finished garret, No. 94 ELM STREET, near Wylie, Sixth ward. Possession from April 1st, 1868. Enquire at the house.

FOR SALE.—HORSES.—At HOWARD'S LIVERY AND SALE STABLE, one fine FAMILY HORSE (Bay); three DAPPLE GREY HORSES; one LARGE DRAUGHT HORSE; three BLACK MARES; two GREY MARES. FIRST STREET, near Monongahela House.

Horses bought and sold on commission.

COAL AND COKE.

C. H. ARMSTRONG.....A. A. HUTCHINSON.

ARMSTRONG & HUTCHINSON,

Successors to

PHILADELPHIA AND YOUGHIOGHENY COAL CO.,

MINERS, SHIPPERS AND DEALERS, BY RAILROAD AND RIVER, OF

Superior Youghiogheny

GAS AND FAMILY COAL.

Office and Yard—FOOT OF TRY STREET, near the Gas Works.

Orders left at the yard, or addressed by mail, will be promptly filled.

BEST FAMILY COAL

ALWAYS ON HAND

And Delivered Promptly to Order,

AT LOWEST MARKET RATES, BY

OSCAR F. LAMM & CO.,

Corner Sandusky Street and P. Ft. W. & C. R. R.

ALLEGHENY CITY,

ANTHRACITE COAL FURNISHED AT THE LOWEST RATES. je6:

COAL! COAL!! COAL!!!

DICKSON, STEWART & CO.,

Having removed their Office to

NO. 507 LIBERTY STREET,

(Lately City Flour Mill) SECOND ELOOR.

Are now prepared to furnish good YOUGHIOGHENY LUMP, NUT COAL OR SLACK, at the lowest market price.

All orders left at their office, or addressed to them through the mail, will be attended to promptly. my25:b28

CHARLES H. ARMSTRONG,

DEALER IN

YOUGHIOGLENY AND CONNELLSVILLE COAL,

And Manufacturers of

COAL, SLACK AND DESULPHURIZED COKE.

Office and Yard—CORNER OF BUTLER AND MORTON STREETS. First yard on Liberty and Clymer streets, Ninth Ward, and on Second street, near Lock No. 1, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Families and Manufacturers supplied with the bert article of Coal or Coke at the lowest cash rates. Orders left at any of their offices will receive prompt attention.

SUPERIOR COAL.

C. CHERRY & CO.,

Miners and Shippers of PITTSBURGH GAS, FORGE and FAMILY COAL, NUT COAL and SLACK.

Coal delivered promptly to all parts of the cities at the lowest market rates.

Office and Yard—CORNER FOURTH AND WATSON (formerly Canal) STREETS, Pittsburgh.

P. O. BOH 1292. oc23:

GAS AND STEAM FITTING.

F. L. ATWOOD.....BENSON JONES.....J. M'CAFFREY.

ATWOOD & McCAFFREY,

BRASS FOUNDERS,

GAS AND STEAM FITTERS,

Cor. of Third and Liberty Streets,

Above Carroll & Snyder's, Pittsburgh, Pa.

LIGHT AND HEAVY CASTINGS furnished promptly to order.

Special attention paid to the fitting out and repairing of Oil Refineries, Steamboats, Rolling Mills, &c.

AGENTS FOR A. S. CAMERON & CO.'S

Steam Pumps and Blower Engines.

These Pumps have superior advantages over all others, and every one is warranted to give satisfaction. PUMPS constantly on hand. fe25:u10

JOHN M. COOPER.....JOS. KAYE.....HENRY BIER.

JOHN M. COOPER & CO.,

BRASS FOUNDERS,

GAS AND STEAM FITTERS,

Manufacturers of PUMPS AND BRASS WORK, of every description; dealers in GAS FIXTURES AND TUBING, of all kinds.

Corner of Pike and Walnut Streets,

PITTSBURGH,

my15:z30

STEAMSHIPS,

STEAM TO AND FROM

LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN, IRELAND,

TWICE A WEEK.

THE INMAN LINE,

Sailing EVERY SATURDAY—EVERY WEDNESDAY,—carrying the U. S. Mail. Tickets sold to and from Ireland, England, Scotland, Germany and France. Apply at the Company's office.

WM. BINGHAM, JR.,

Exclusive Agent to Book Cabin Passengers,

54 FIFTH STREET

Adams Express Office, Pittsburgh, Pa.

PITTSBURGH PAPER MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Manufacturers of

PRINTING AND WRAPPING PAPERS

CLINTON MILL—STEUBENVILLE, OHIO.
BRIGHTON MILL—NEW BRIGHTON, PA.

OFFICE AND WAREHOUSE,

No. 82 Third Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

OFFICERS—AUGUST HARTJE, President.
JNO. B. LIVINGTON, Treasurer.
SAMUEL RIDDLE, Secretary.

DIRECTORS—August Hartje, John Atwell, S. H Hartman, John B. Livington.

Cash paid for Paper Stock. ja29:o88

HOLMES, BELL & CO.,

ANCHOR COTTON MILLS,

PITTSBURGH.

Manufacturers of HEAVY, MEDIUM and LIGHT ANCHOR AND MAGNOLIA SHEETINGS AND BATTING.

IRON WORKS.

AS. VERNER, Pres't.....W. P. PORTER, Sup't.

PITTSBURGH FORGE

AND IRON CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Bar Iron;
Railroad Fish Bars and Bolts;
Railroad Car Axles Rolled;
Railroad Car Axles Hammered;
Locomotive Frames;
Locomotive Frame Shapes;
Side Rods;
Yokes, Straps;
Piston Heads;
Steamboat Shafts;
Steamboat Cranks;
Piston Rods, Wrists;
Pitman Jaws, Collars, &c.

Office, No. 177 PENN STREET,

PITTSBURGH, P.

GRAFF, BYERS & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Bar, Hoop and Sheet Iron,

WROUGHT IPON,

Iron Welded Tubes for Gas, Steam, Water, &c.

ALSO,

OIL WELL TUBING.

Office, No. 93 Water St.,

PITTSBURGH, Pa.

u29:e26

KENSINGTON IRON WORKS.

LLOYD & BLACK,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Best Common, Refined, Charcoal

AND

JUNIATA BLOOM IRON.

MERCHANT BAR, ROUND and SQUARE IRON.
HOOP, BAND, T and ANGLE IRON.
BOILER PLATE and SHEET IRON.
MOWER AND REAPER BARS.
CYLINDER and GUARD or FINGER IRON.
SMALL T RAILS, 20 and 16 lbs. to the yard.
WROUGHT CHAIRS and SPIKES for same.
FLAT RAILS, Punched and Countersunk.
COAL SCREEN IRON.
NAILS AND SPIKES.

Warehouse and Office at the Works, GREENOUGH STREET, (a continuation of First street,) adjoining the City Gas Works, Pittsburgh.

EVERSON, PRESTON & CO.,

Pennsylvania Iron Works.

Warehouse, Nos. 166 and 167 FIRST STREET, opposite Monongahela House, ap24:d6 PITTSBURGH.

STEEL WORKS.

SHEFFIELD STEEL WORKS.

SINGER, NIMICK & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

BEST REFINED CAST STEEL,

Square, Flat and Octagon, of all sizes.

MILL, MULAY, CIRCULAR, GANG AND CROSS-CUT

SAW PLATES.

ELLIPTIC AND SEMI-ELLIPTIC

RAILWAY SPRINGS,

CAST SPRING STEEL.

Cast and German Plow Steel,

PLOW WINGS AND MOWER BARS;
SPRINGS, AXLES and STEEL TIRE;
SICKLE, SHOVEL, HOE, RAKE,
FORK, TUB, CALK and
MACHINERY CAST STEEL;
CROW BARS, &c., &c., &c.

Warehouse, 83 Water Street, Pittsburgh.

se18:k4

PITTSBURGH STEEL WORKS.

ANDERSON, COOK & CO.,

(SUCCESSORS TO JONES, BOYD & CO.,)

Manufacturers of the

BEST REFINED CAST STEEL,

SQUARE, FLAT and OCTAGON, of all sizes; SAW PLATES, HOE, FORK and SHEET CAST STEEL; CAST STEEL for

Reaping and Mowing Machines, Steel Plow Wings, Axles, Circulars, &c., &c.

Cast and Common Plow & Spring Steel.

Office—Corner FIRST AND ROSS STREETS, two blocks above the Monongahela House.

oc23:d9

MILLER, BARR & PARKIN.

GENERAL PARTNERS:

WM. METCALF, GEO. W. BARR, | REUBEN MILLER, CHAS. PARKIN.

SPECIAL PARTNER—S. M. KIER.

CRESCENT STEEL WORKS,

MILLER, BARR & PARKIN,

Office, No. 339 Liberty St,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

fe14:d48

DUQUESNE

Iron and Steel Works.

COLEMAN, RAHM & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Iron, Nails, Springs, Axles, Steel, &c.

WAREHOUSE:

No. 77 Water Street,

ja18:j90 PITTSBURGH.

BLACK DIAMOND

STEEL WORKS.

PARK, BROTHER & CO.,

Manufacturers of all descriptions of

STEEL.

Office and Warehouse, 120, 122, 124 SECOND and 119 and 121 FIRST STREETS.

PITTSBURGH.

IRON CITY MILLS.

ROGERS & BURCHFIELD,

Manufacturers of REFINED, CHARCOAL, JUNIATA and POLISHED

CAST STEEL.

Office and Warehouse, No. 22 MARKET ST.

COPPER.

LAKE SUPERIOR

COPPER MILL AND SMELTING WORKS,

PITTSBURGH.

PARK, McCURDY & CO.,

Manufacturers of Sheathing, Braziers' and Bel Copper, Presied Copper Bottoms, Raised Still Bottoms, Spelter Solder. Also, Importers and Dealers in Metal, Tin Plate, Sheet Iron, Wire, &c. Constantly on hand Tinners' Machines and Tools. Warehouse, No. 140 FIRST STREET and 120 SECOND STREET, Pittsburgh.

Special orders of Copper cut to any desired pattern. my14:e3:dwT

FOUNDERS, MACHINISTS.

ATLAS WORKS,

MORTON STREET, Ninth Ward,

PITTSBURGH.

THOMAS N. MILLER, President.

These Works are among the largest and most complete establishments in the West, and are now prepared to furnish

Engines, of every description.

Boilers, Oil Tanks.

Sheet Iron Work.

Railroad Castings.

Rolling Mill Castings.

Engine Castings.

Machine Castings.

General Castings.

ORDERS SOLICITED.

no9:n89

NATIONAL FOUNDRY

AND PIPE WORKS.

Corner Carroll and Smallman Streets,

(NINTH WARD.)

PITTSBURGH, PA.

WM. SMITH

Manufacturer of

CAST IRON BOWL PIPE,

FOR GAS AND WATER WORKS.

My Pipes are all cast invariably in Pits, in dry sand, and 12 feet lengths. Also, full assortment of

General Castings for Gas and Water Works.

I would also call the attention of Superintendents of Gas Works to my make of RETORTS.

fe16:t10

THE KNAP FORT PITT FOUNDRY CO.

CHARLES KNAP, President.
J. M. KNAP, Vice President.
O. METCALF, Sec'y and Treas'r.
J. K. WADE, Engineer.
J. G. KNAP, General Manager.

DIRECTORS:

JAMES B. MURRAY, of Lyon, Shorb & Co.
A. E. W. PAINTER, of J. Painter & Sons.
C. B. HERRON, of Spang, Chalfant & Co.
THOS. S. BLAIR, of Shoenberger & Co.
WM. METCALF, of Miller, Barr & Parkin.

MANUFACTURERS OF

Rolling Mill and Blast Machinery.

RETORTS and CASTINGS, of every description. ERNEST'S NAIL MACHINES. fe24

L. O. LIVINGSTON. W. H. BURT. W. A. ROBINSON, JR.

LIVINGSTON & CO.,

IRON FOUNDERS,

MANUFACTURERS OF

FINE LIGHT CASTINGS,

All descriptions, for Plumbers and Gas Fitters; Agricultural Implements, Cotton and Woolen Mill Machinery, &c.

All JobWork promptly attended to.

Office and Works—WASHINGTON AVENUE, near Outer Depot, Allegheny City, Pa.

ROBINSON, REA & CO.,

Successors to ROBINSON, MINIS & MILLERS,

WASHINGTON WORKS,

FOUNDERS AND MACHINISTS, PITTSBURGH,

Manufacturers of Boat and Stationary Steam Engines, Blast Engines, Mill Machinery, Gearing, Shafting, Castings of all descriptions; Oil Tanks and Stills, Boiler and Sheet Iron Work.

Office, No. 12, corner First and Smithfield Streets.

Agents for GIFFARD'S PETENT INJECTOR for feeding Boilers. ja11:r32

HUGH M. BOLE.....HUNTER ORR.
JAMES NELSON.....A. B. BOLE.

INDUSTRIAL WORKS.

HUGH M. BOLE & CO.,

Founders, Engine Builders and Machinists,

Make to order MARINE AND LAND STEAM ENGINES, of all sizes, warranted to give satisfaction. CASTINGS, of every description, made to order.

JAMES NELSON, Sup't.....A. B. BOLE, Foreman.

Machine Shop, corner POINT ALLEY and DUQUESNE WAY. Foundry, Nos. 52 and 54 Third street, my10:u66 PITTSBURGH, PA.

MONT BLANC FOUNDRY.

Butler Street, Ninth Ward,

(Opposite Union Iron Mills,)

PITTSBURGH.

Rolling Mill and Bridge Castings,

THIMBLE SKEINS AND PIPE BOXES,

MACHINERY AND CASTINGS GENERALLY.

Orders promptly and carefully executed. Charges reasonable.

EBBERT & MACKLIND.

oc15:f28

BERLIN FOUNDRY.

PRICE & SIMS.

Office and Warehouse, 29 Wood Street.

Manufacture and keep constantly on hand

Thimble, Skein and Pipe Boxes,

WAGON BOXES, DOG IRONS,

SUGAR KETTLES, HOLLOW WARE,

And Castings generally. ap26:y6

JOHN RONEY,

HECLA FOUNDRY,

Carson St., Ninth Ward, near A. V. R. R.

MANUFACTURER OF

HAMMER DIES, STEEL MOULDS,

Rolling Mill and Machine Castings generally.

JOBBING WORK promptly attended to. Orders solicited and carefully and satisfactorily executed.

CENTRAL FOUNDRY

AND ROLL WORKS,

880 Penn Street.

BOLLMAN, BOYD & BAGALEY.

Chill Rolls, Mill Castings, Roll Lathes, &c.

FULTON MACHINE WORKS.

ESTABLISHED IN 1836.

Manufactory of STEAM ENGINES, of all sizes and of the most approved patterns, for stationary purposes; STEAMBOATS and STEAM FERRY BOATS. A variety of 10, 12 and 16 horse power ENGINES, which will be sold at very reduced prices.

P. F. GEISSE, Wellsville, O.

Fifty miles below Pittsburgh, on the Ohio river, and line of C. & P. R. no9:h2

IRON BROKERS.

SAMUEL M. WICKERSHAM,

IRON BROKER,

124 First Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Agent for the sale of Cornwall, Doughamore, Josephine, Isabella, Duncannon, Stanhope, Glendon, and other brands of Anthracite, Youghiogheny Coke and C. B. Charcoal

PIG IRONS.

Consignments and orders respectfully solicited.

BUSINESS CHANGES.

DISSOLUTION.—THE FIRM OF ATWELL, LEE & CO. was dissolved on the 1st of February, 1868, by mutual consent. Either partner may sign the name of the firm in settlement.

JOHN ATWELL.
CHARLES ATWELL.
A. J. LEE.

The undersigned will continue the WHOLESALE GROCERY BUSINESS, under the name and style of ATWELL & LEE, at the old place, No. 131 Second street. A continuance of the patronage of their friends and the public is respectfully solicited.

CHARLES ATWELL.
A. J. LEE.

PITTSBURGH, March 5th, 1868. mh7:m58

ENGINES, BOILERS, &C.

FORT PITT

BOILER, STILL AND TANK WORKS.

CARROLL & SNYDER,

MANUFACTURERS OF

TUBULAR, DOUBLE-FLUED TUBUKAR, FIRE-BOX AND CYLINDER STEAM BOILERS.
OIL STILLS AND OIL TANKS,
CHIMNEYS, BREECHING AND ASH PANS,
SETTLING PANS, SALT PANS AND CONDENSERS;
STEAM PIPES, GASOMETERS AND IRON BRIDGES;
PRISON DOORS AND COAL SHUTES.

Office and Warehouse, corner Second, Third, Short and Liberty Streets,

PITTSBURGH, Pa.

☞ Orders sent to the above address will be promptly attended to. mh7:189

E. W. MORROW.....JAS. B. BARNHILL.....JAS. BLAIR.

O'HARA BOILER WORKS.

MORROW, BARNHILL & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Steam Boilers, Oil Stills, Agitators,

TANKS, SALT PANS, GASOMETERS, WROUGHT IRON BRIDGES, SHEET IRON WORK, &c.

Cor. Liberty and Second Sts.,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

REPAIRING promptly done. jy4:b2

WM. BARNHILL & CO.,

BOILER MAKERS

AND SHEET IRON WORKERS,

NOS. 20, 22, 24 AND 26 PENN ST.

Having secured a large yard and furnished it with the most approved machinery, we are prepared to manufacture every description of BOILERS in the best manner, and warranted equal to any made in the country. Chimneys, Breeching, Fire Beds, Steam Pipes, Locomotive Boilers, Condensers, Salt Pans, Tanks, Oil Stills, Agitators, Settling Pans, Boiler Iron, Bridges, Sugar Pans, and sole manufacturers of Barnhill's Patent Boilers.

Repairing done on the shortest notice. ja5:c21

ROBERT LEA,

MANUFACTURER OF

Steam Engines and Boilers,

FREIGHT HOISTERS,

AND DOCTOR ENGINES.

CASTINGS, of all descriptions, made to order.

Corner of First and Ferry Streets,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

JAMES M. RITER,

Nos. 55 and 56 Water Street,

PITTSBURGH, PA.,

MANUFACTURER OF

IRON OIL TANKS,

SETTLING PANS, COPPER STEAM PIPE,

ROLLING MILL STACKS,

And SHEET IRON WORK, For Steamboats.

STOVES, CASTINGS, &C.

COOK STOVES.

GET THE BEST.

BISSELL & CO.'S

TRIUMPH,

FOR BITUMINOUS COAL.

Warranted to Cook, Bake or Roast as well as any other Stove in the Union.

BISSELL & CO.,

No. 235 Liberty Street.

Also on hand and for sale,

PARLOR STOVES,
HEATING STOVES,
GRATE FRONTS, FENDERS,
COOKING RANGES, &c.

CHEAPEST PLACE in the city

TO BUY THE

TRIUMPH COOKING STOVE,

Is at No. 146 GRANT STREET.

je2 P. C. DUFFY.

HARDWARE.

NEW HARDWARE HOUSE.

LINDSEY, STERRIT & EUWER,

Manufacturers and Importers of

HARDWARE,

CUTLERY, &C.

337 LIBERTY STREET,

CORNER OF WAYNE,

One Square Below Union Depot.

PITTSBURGH.

☞ Agents for FAIRBANKS' SCALES.

F. MUSSMANN,

FIFTH ST., bet. Tunnel & Chatham Sts.,

Gunsmith and Dealer in Hardware.

First class goods of all descriptions always on hand and sold at the lowest prices. Repairing done carefully on short notice. je25:d50

BREWERIES.

PHŒNIX STEAM BREWERY.

JOS. SPENCER.....JAS. M'KAY.....ROBERT LIDDELL.

SPENCER, M'KAY & CO.,

MALSTERS AND BREWERS

Of Ale, Porter and Brown Stout,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

ROBERT WATSON, Manager. oc14

DYERS AND SCOURERS.

H. J. LANCE,

Nos. 135 and 137 Third Street,

DYER AND SCOURER.

STRAW GOODS CLEANED OR DYED.

KID GLOVES AND LADIES' PLUMES CLEANED OR DYED

FINANCIAL.

HART, CAUGHEY & CO.,

BANKERS AND BROKERS,

Corner Third and Wood Streets,

PITTSBURGH, PA.,

(SUCCESSORS TO HANNA, HART & CO.,)

DEALERS IN

Exchange, Coin, Coupons,

And particular attention paid to the purchase and sale of

COVERNMENT BONDS.

Sight Drafts on London.

my1:s82

N. HOLMES & SONS,

BANKERS,

57 Market Street,

PITTTSBURGH, PA.

Deposits received in Par Funds and Currency. Collections made on all the principal points of the United States and Canadas.

Stocks, Bonds and other Securities

BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.

Particular attention paid to the purchase and sale of

United States Securities,

INCLUDING U. S. SIXES OF 1881;
do do 5-20s;
U. S. FIVES 10-40s.
U. S. CERTIFICATES OF INDEBETEDNESS.

Orders and Vouchers bought or collected.

ja30:a1

KEYSTONE BANK,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

THIS BANK IS NOW TRANSACTING A

GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS,

AT THEIR NEW BANKING HOUSE,

No. 209 Liberty Street.

Accounts of BANKS, BANKERS, MERCHANTS and others are invited.

Collections made on all accessible points in the United States and Canada.

Interest Allowed on Time Deposits.

UNITED STATES SECURITIES BOUGHT AND SOLD.

STOCKHOLDERS INDIVIDUALLY LIABLE.

GEO. T. VAN DOREN, Cashier.

WESTERN SAVINGS BANK,

No. 59 Fourth Street.

CHARTERED 1866.

Interest paid on Time Deposits

ANY SUM RECEIVED FROM

ONE DOLLAR UPWARD.

DEPOSITS SUBJECT TO CHECK, WITHOUT INTEREST.

Discounts Daily at 12 o'clock.

President--THOMPSON BELL.
Vice President--A. M. MARSHALL.

DIRECTORS:

THOMPSON BELL, | A. M. MARSHALL,
JOS. DILWORTH, | JOS. ALAREE,
J. J. GILLESPIE,

Stockholders to whom we make reference:

Wm. Forsythe, | Joseph Dilworth,
Wm. Caldwell, | Rev. David Kerr,
Willis Dalzell, | Henry Lambert,
D. W. C. Bidwell, | A. M. Brown,
E. M. Fulton, | Thomas Ewing.

E. W. CLARK & CO.

BANKERS.

ESTABLISHED IN 1837.

No. 35 SOUTH THIRD ST.

PHILADELPHIA,

DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

7 3-10s Converted Into 5-20.

STOCKS AND GOLD

Bought and sold on commission, here and in New York. TIME PAPER NEGOTIATED.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS OF GOLD AND CURRENCY. Accounts of Banks and Bankers received on favorable terms.

LEHIGH COAL AND NAVIGATION FIRST MORTGAGE RAILROAD 5s FOR SALE. Also, the NEW LEHIGH GOLD LOAN. These Loans are both free from State and U. S. taxes, and are the cheapest Bonds of their class at present on the market.

ALL CLASSES OF SECURITIES TAKEN IN EXCHANGE AT MARKET RATES.

fe24:188

DOLLAR SAVINGS BANK,

No. 65 Fourth Street.

CHARTERED IN 1855.

ASSETS.....$2,161,720 19.

Open daily from 9 to 2 o'clock; also on WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS, from May 1st to November 1st, from 7 to 9 o'clock, and from November 1st to May 1st, from 6 to 8 o'clock.

Deposits received of all sums of not less than ONE DOLLAR, and a dividend of the profits declared twice a year, in June and December. Interest has been declared semi-annually in June and December since the Bank was organized, at the rate of six per cent. a year.

Interest, if not drawn out, is placed to the credit of the depositor as principal, and bears the same interest from the 1st days of June and December, compounding twice a year without troubling the depositor to call, or even to present his pass book. At this rate money will double in less than twelve years.

Books containing the Charter, By-Laws, Rules and Regulations, furnished gratis, on application at the office.

PRESIDENT—GEORGE ALBREE.

VICE PRESIDENTS:

John G. Backofen, | A. M. Pollock, M. D.,
Benj. L. Fahnestock, | Robert Robb,
James Herdman, | John H. Shoenberger,
James McAuley, | James Shidle,
James B. D. Meeds, | Alexander Speer,
Isaac M. Pennock, | Christian Yeager.

TRUSTEES:

Wm. J. Anderson, | Robert C. Loomis,
Calvin Adams, | Henry J. Lynch,
John C. Blindley, | Peter A. Madeira,
George Black, | John Marshall,
Hill Burgwin, | Walter P. Marshall,
Alonzo A. Carrier, | John B. McFadden,
Charles A. Colton, | Ormsby Phillips,
John Evans, | Henry L. Ringwalt,
John J. Gillespie, | Wm. E. Schmertz,
William S. Haven, | Alexander Tindle,
Peter H. Hunker, | William Van Kirk,
Richard Hays, | Isaac Whittier,
James D. Kelly, | Wm. P. Weyman.

TREASURER—CHARLES A. COLTON.
SECRETARY—JAMES B. D. MEEDS.

MECHANICS' SAVINGS BANK,

No. 14 Smithfield Street,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

INTEREST PAID ON DEPOSITS. ANY SUM RECEIVED FROM ONE DOLLAR UPWARD. Deposits received subject to check, without interest.

JAMES BLACKMORE, President.
GEO. D. TINDLE, Secretary and Treasurer.
JAMES H. HOPKINS, Solicitor.

TRUSTEES:

James Blackmore, | James H. Hopkins,
Alex. Tindle, | James Bown,
William Deane, | W. W. Bradshaw,
A. G. Cubbage, | Robert Wray,
John Evans.

MTH

WHITE LIME.

250 BARRELS WHITE LIME,

Warranted equal to any in market, in store and sale by

HUGH KNOX,

mh18:m58 No. 363 Liberty street, Pittsburgh.

REMOVAL.

I HAVE REMOVED MY

BANKING AND EXCHANGE OFFICE

TO THE

Corner of Fifth and Wood Streets,

Formerly occupied by the NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE.

PH. R. MERTZ.

CONVERSION OF 7-30's.

We are now prepared to convert the SECOND and THIRD SERIES of

SEVEN-THIRTIES

INTO THE

New 1867 5-20 Gold Coupon Bonds.

JAMES T. BRADY & CO.,

Dealer in Government Securities,

CORNER FOURTH AND WOOD STS.

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, WEDNESDAY, April 1, 1868.

Gold is dull and lower, more on account of the scarcity of money, than the light demand. Government securities were lower in the afternoon, with more disposition to sell, and but a light demand for investment. It is, however, expected that with the improvement of the money market, a large investment will absorb all that is offered at advanced rates.

The stock market is firm and rather higher, but cash sales have prevented an advance; the large sales for future delivery shows the operators have confidence in higher prices. The money market is as stringent as it possibly can be for the first of April. Railroad bonds, shares and bank stocks find but few buyers, except a few stocks, which sell above their real value.

Closing quotations as received by Ph. R. Mertz:

Gold, 138¼; 1881 bonds, 110¾; 1862 5-20s, 109¾; 1864 do, 107½; 1865 do, 107¼; Consols, 106½; 10-40s, 100½; 7-30s, 105¾.	
Cleveland & Pittsburgh R. R.	90¾
Fort Wayne	100¼
North Western—common	65
North Western—preferred	74¾
New York Central	122⅜
Erie	73¼
Old Southern	89
Ohio & Mississippi	30½
Western Union Telegraph	36¼
Merchants Union Express	34½
Corydon	50
Quartz Hill	1 15
Quicksilver	22

—Quite an important question is being discussed in financial circles in this city at present. It is what is a judgment note worth? Hitherto it has been supposed that a confession of judgment was held good in law against the property of the party making the confession; but the question is now likely to be tested in the United States Courts. The circumstances of the case are as follows: Dunlop Bros., of this city, borrowed some twenty or more thousands of dollars from the first National Bank, of this city, on judgmont notes, which are now past due. The same firm owed Claflin Bros., of New York, about $15,000 for goods purchased from time to time. The Claflins got clamorous for their money, and sent an agent to this city to enforce payment some way. He, finding that the bank had a prior claim in the shape of judgment notes, called on the banker and demanded that the latter give up all security, and go in equal shares with the Claflin Bros., and that if the bank would not consent to that he (the agent aforesaid) would force Dunlop Bros, into bankruptcy. Of course, the First National bank refused to give up its security; but offered to give the firm ten months time longer, if Claflin Bros. would do as they had offered, give them twelve months time. But this proposition was rejected, and the bank had to enter judgment to protect itself. As soon as this was done, Claflin Bros. forces the firm into bankruptcy for the purpose of forestalling the claims of the First National Bank.

The question is an important one to bankers, for if a judgment note is no better security than a merchants due bill, it is high time they knew it. Or, if a debtor to a bank can get some friendly creditor to force him into bankruptcy, then there ought to be some different mode of lending money than that now in vogue.—*Chicago Republican.*

PITTSBURGH PETROLEUM MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, WEDNESDAY, April1, 1868.

CRUDE—The market is devoid of any new characterists worthy of special notice. The demand is only moderate, which is owing to the unsatisfactory condition of the refined market, though the offerings are light, and there is no disposition manifested on the part of holders to make concessions in order to effect sales. Spot oil, of which there is none in market, may be quoted nominally at 8¾c, and the same figure will apply to first water. A line for April, May and June would doubtless bring 9c, while all the year, buyer's option, may be quoted at 12c. We can report a sale of 2000 bbls to be delivered on first water at 8¾c; 1000 to be delivered during the first ten days of April at 8¾c, and 1000 bbls for June at 9½c. Oil City telegrams quote at $3 to $3,10.

REFINED—There was but a single transaction in bonded oil to-day, 1000 bbls for the first half of April, at 25¾c. May is quoted at 26c; June at 26½c; and July at 27. The demand seems to be concentrated almost entirely on the early months, and notwithstanding there is considerable inquiry, refiners are still inclined to hold back, giving as a reason therefor, and it is a very good one, that there is no margin, and like other men, they are not disposed to take the risk when there is no promise of any return. Another thing that tends to keep the market quiet, is the stringency in money matters, which deters speculators, and this, as a matter of course, restricts business and retards operations.

ARRIVALS—But two arrivals reported: 133 for James Wilkins, and 1500 for Fisher & Bro.

OIL SHIPMENTS FROM DUQUESNE DEPOT.

Fisher & Bro., 11 bbls crude to W.P. Logan & Bro., Philadelphia.

Hutchinson Oil Ref. Co., 106 bbls refined to Warden, Frew & Co., Philadelphia.

OIL SHIPMETS PER A. V. R. R.

Lockhart & Frew, 713 do do to Warden, Frew & Co., Philadelphia.

Livingston & Bro., 20 do do to Emil Schaik, Philadelphia.

Chicago Cattle Market.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

CHICAGO, April 1.—Hogs are 10a15c lower; sales at $7,60a8 for common; $8,25a7,65 for medium to fair, and $9a9,50 for good to choice. Beef cattle are active and firm at $6a7 for medium to fair steers, and $7,87½a8,50 for good to choice beeves. Receipts—4,474 head hogs. Shipments—2,309 head hogs.

St. Louis Cattle Market.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

ST. LOUIS, April 1.—Cattle no change to note, and prices range $4a8 for gross. Sheep, $3a6 for gross.

PITTSBURGH MARKETS.

OFFICE OF PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, WEDNESDAY, April 1, 1868.

There is a moderate degree of activity in the general markets, and with a fair local demand for all of the leading articles, we can report a fair volume of business, in the aggregate, though, as a general thing, there are but few changes in values.

GROCERIES—The grocery market has been moderately active during the past week, and with a fair volume of business in the aggregate, prices have been well sustained, though the only important change we have to note is an advance of a quarter on refined Sugars. The following are the ruling quotations:

SUGARS—New Orleans, 13c to 14½c; Cuba, 12½ to 13c; Porto Rico, 13c to 14c; Crushed, 17½c; "A" Coffee, 16¼c; "B" do, 16c; Extra "C," 16c.

COFFEE—Prime Rio, 26 to 26½c; good, 24c; fair, 22c; Old Government Java, 37½ to 38c; Laguayra, 28c.

MOLASSES—New Orleans, 90 to 95c; Cuba, 65 to 70c; Porto Rico, 70 to 75c.

SYRUPS—"Lovering's," $1; "Booth & Edgar," 85c; "Amber, 70c; "Drips," $1 to $1,10.

SPICES—Cassia, 80 to 85c; Cloves, 50c; Pepper, 36c; Allspice, 33c; Nutmegs, $1,50.

RICE—Rangoon, 11¼c; Carolina, 12¼c.

STARCH—Madison, 8c; Silver Gloss, 12½c, and Corn Starch, 13c.

FRUITS—Layer Rasins, $4,75 per box; Valentia, 20c per lb; Prunes, 18c; Currants, 15c for new.

BAR LEAD—12c; Shot, $3,50 per bag.

SOAPS—"Babbitt's," 12c; "Oakley's," 11¾c; Rosin, 4½ to 6c; "Dobbin's," 15c.

CANDLES—Mould, 14¾c; Star, 23c.

CONCENTRATED LYE—$7,50 per case.

BI CARB SODA—$8,50 per case.

FISH—White Fish, $7,50; Lake Herring, $4; Mackerel No. 1, $20; No. 2, $18,50; No. 3, $14; in half bbls, 50c more.

TOBACCO—Black 5s, 10s, ¼s and Louisville Navy, 72 to 75c; Wm. H. Grant's 10s and Navy, 80c; C. & D. Tobacco, 22c to 25c for best.

TEA—The market is firm and prices are higher for new crop. Choice Young Hyson, $1,75; fair, $1,50; common to good, $1 to $1,35; Oolong, 75c, 85c, 90c, $1, $1,25 and $1,35; good Porto Rico, $1 to $1,85, as to quality. Imperial, $1 to $1,85. Japan—Choice, $1,30; fair $1.

VINEGAR—18 to 25c.

BUTTER—Under the influence of increased arrivals, the market is dull, and prices are weak and drooping, ranging from 45 to 50c, for prime to choice Roll.

EGGS—Have still further declined, and cannot fairly be quoted above 19 to 20c; some of our dealers refuse to sell at these figures, in expectation that the arrivals will fall off before long, and then an advance will ensue.

HAY—Is in steady demand, and we can report regular sales from country wagons at $25 to $30 per ton for good to strictly prime Timothy. Straw is still quoted at $15 to $20.

GRAIN—Wheat is quiet and unchanged; $2,53 to $2,55 for Red, and $2,60 to $2,65 for White. Barley is scarce, and may be quoted firm at $2,25 to $2,30. Oats scarce and firm but unchanged at 75c, on track, and 78 to 80c, in store. Ear Corn is selling on wharf at 95c to $1. Sales of Rye at $1,80 to $1,85.

DRIED FRUIT—Continues quiet and unchanged; we continue to quote at 7 to 8c for Apples, and 10½ to 11½c for Peaches, as to quality.

SEEDS—Quiet and unchanged; we continue to quote at $8 for Clover; $2,75 for Timothy. Flaxseed is in active demand at $2,50, and scarce.

SALT—Allegheny river brands are quoted at $1,75 to $1,80 for round lots, and $2 for small lots in store.

PROVISIONS—Bacon is firm but unchanged; 11¾@12c for Shoulders; 13¾ to 14c for Ribbed, and 15c for Clear Sides; 17¾ to 18c for Plain Sugar Cured Hams, and 18½c for Canvassed do. Lard, 16¼c, in tierces, and 17c, in kegs and pails. Mess Pork, $25,50.

GREEN APPLES—Are in steady demand and limited supply but unchanged; sales in a regular way at $4 to $6 per bbl as to quality.

POTATOES—Sales of prime Peach Blows at $3,25 per bbl, and Buckeyes at $3,50. New Jersey Sweets, $8.

FLOUR—Is quiet and unchanged; we quote good Spring Wheat at $10,50 to $10,75; choice do, $11 to $11,25; Winter Wheat, at $11,50 to $12,25, and fancy brands at $14 to $15. Rye Flour is firm at $9.

LARD OIL—Is still quoted at $1,07 for No. 2, and $1,33 for No. 1.

New York Produce Market.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

NEW YORK, Apri 1.—Cotton active and excited, fully ½c better; sales 1300 bales at 28 for middling uplands and closing rather quiet. The receipts of Flour were 4613 barrels and 10a15c lower; 7800 bbls sold at $9,36 a9,65; superfine State and Western $10,10a 10,80; extra State $10a11,25; extra western $12a14; white Wheat, extra, $10a14; R. H. O. $10,50a12; extra St. Louis $12,50a15; good to choice do closing quiet; California quiet and heavy; sales 480 sacks at $12,50a14,25. Rye Flour dull; sales 250 bbls at $7,75a9,65. Corn meal quiet. Whisky, nominal receipts. Wheat dull and 1a2c lower; sales 26,100 bus at $2,42a2,43. No. 2 Spring, in store, $2,53; No. 1 do, delivered, $2,63; Amber Pennsylvania $3.20; sales white California and Canada on private terms. Rye quiet; State 92½ a95. Barley steady; sales of 4,500 bush Canada East at $2,08. Barley Malt dull. Corn; receipts 28,800 bush; market dull and heavy and 2c lower; sales of 43,000 bush, at $1,20a1,24 for new mixed western afloat, closing at $1,20a1,23 for unsound old do; $1,18 in store; $1,24a1,25 for western yellow; $1,17a1,18 for white western and southern. Oats; receipts 250 bush; market dull; sales of 21,000 bush, at 86c for western in store and 88c for do afloat. Rice quiet; at 10½a 11½c for Carolina. Coffee quiet and firm. Sugar steady; sales of hhds Cuba at 10½a 11½c. Molasses quiet. Petroleum dull, at 12c for crude and 25a25¾c for refined bonded. Hops quiet, at 10a50c for American. Coal quiet and unchanged. Leather: hemlock sole active and firm at 26 1-2a28c for Buenos Ayres light weights. Wool quiet and steady; sales 290,000 pounds at 43a57½c for domestic fleece. Provisions—Pork quiet and steady; sales 2,350 bbls at $24,99a25,10 for new mess, closing at $25,00 cash; $23,75a24,00 for old do., closing at $23,87 regular, $20,25a 21,00 for prime, and $22,75a23,00 for prime mess; also 1500 bbls new mess, seller May, at $24,25a24,31, and 1,000 bbls do., seller seven months, at $24,50; stock—old and new, 75,493 bbls; last month, 70,263 bbls; last year, 99,181 bbls. Beef firm and unchanged; sales 525 bbls.; stock—old and new 33,035 pkgs; last month 38,448; last year 10,243 tierces, Beef steady; sales 1,455 tierces at $33a37 for prime mess, $38a40 for India mess. Beef hams firm; sales 280 bbls $36a40. Cut meats firmer; sales 350 packages at 10½a11¼ for shoulders, 14½a 15½c for hams. Dressed hogs nominal. Bacon firmer and quiet; sales 435 boxes at 12½ for Cumberland cut, 14c for short ribbed, 15a15½ for short clear. Lard dull and heavy; sales 5,000 bbls at 15½a16½c. Butter quiet and heavy; sales at 20a45 for Ohio and 40a54 for State. Cheese steady and quiet, at 13a16½c. Freights to Liverpool quiet and very firm.

LATEST—Flour closed very dull and 5a 10c lower. Wheat nominally 1a2c lower; the scarcity of ocean freight room materially checks the export demand. Rye quiet at $1,90 for western. Oats quiet and firm at 86c in store for western. Corn dull and heavy at $1,20a1,22 for new mixed western afloat, and $1,20a1,23 for old mixed western in store and afloat. Pork firm at $23,87a24,00 for old mess, $25,00a25,12 for new mess, cash and regular, and $25,30a 25,40, seller, May; sales of 500 bbls new mess at $25,10 regular. Beef steady and in fair demand. Cut Meats quiet and steady. Bacon very firm at 12 1-2a12 3-4c for Cumberland cut. Lard heavy at 16 1-4a16 1-2c for fair to prime steam and kettle rendered.

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

IMPEACHMENT.

GENERAL BUTLER'S OPENING ARGUMENT.

The full text of this argument, in which the case for the Managers was presented to the Court, on Monday, would fill three pages of the GAZETTE in its ordinary type. We must be content, therefore, with the annexed extracts, touching upon two points of greatest intrinsic importance to the case:

WHAT ARE IMPEACHABLE OFFENSES.

In the light, therefore, of these precedents, the question arises, *What are impeachable offenses* under the provisions of our Constitution?

To analyze, to compare, to reconcile these precedents, is a work rather for the closet than the forum. In order, therefore, to spare your attention, I have preferred to state the result to which I have arrived, and that you may see the authorities and discussions, both in this country and in England, from which we deduce our propositions, so far as applicable to this case. I pray leave to lay before you, at the close of my argument, a brief of all the precedents and authorities upon this subject, in both countries, for which I am indebted to the exhaustive and learned labors of my friend, the honorable William Lawrence, of Ohio, member of the Judiciary Committee of the House of Representatives, in which I fully concur and which I adopt.

We define, therefore, an impeachable high crime or misdeanor to be *one in its nature or consequences subversive of some fundamental or essential principle of government, or highly prejudicial to the public interest, and this may consist of a violation of the Constitution, of law, of an official oath, or of duty, by an act committed or omitted, or, without violating a positive law, by the abuse of discretionary powers from improper motives, or from any improper purpose.*

The first criticism which will strike the mind on a cursory examination of this definition is, that some of the enumerated acts are not within the common-law definition of crimes. It is but common learning that in the English precedents the words "high crimes and misdemeanors" are universally used; but any malversation in office highly prejudicial to the public interest, or subversive of some fundamental principle of government by which the safety of a people may be in danger, is a high crime against the nation, as the term is used in parliamentary law.

Hallam, in his Constitutional History of England, certainly deduces this doctrine from the precedents, and especially Lord Danby's case, 11th State Trials, 600, of which he says:

"The Commons, in impeaching Lord Danby, went a great way toward establishing the principle that no minister can shelter himself behind the throne by pleading obedience to the orders of his sovereign. He is answerable for the *justice, the honesty, the utility of all measures emanating* from the Crown, as well as for their *legality;* and thus the executive administration is, or ought to be, subordinate in all great matters of policy to the superintendence and virtual control of the two houses of Parliament."

Mr. Christian, in his notes to the Commentaries of Blackstone, explains the collocation and use of the words "high crimes and misdemeanors" by saying:

"When the words 'high crimes and misdemeanors' are used in prosecutions by impeachment, the words 'high crimes' have no definite signification, but are used merely to give greater solemnity to the charge."

A like interpretation must have been given by the framers of the Constitution, because a like definition to ours was in the mind of Mr. Madison, to whom more than to any other we are indebted for the phraseology of our Constitution, for, in the first Congress, when *discussing* the power to remove an officer by the President, which is one of the very material questions before the Senate at this moment, he uses the following words:

"The danger consists mainly in this: that the President can displace from office a man whose merits require he should be continued in it. In the first place, he will be impeachable by the House for such an act of mal-administration, for I contend that the wanton removal of meritorious officers would subject him to impeachment and removal from his own high trust."

Strengthening this view, we find that within ten years afterward impeachment was applied by the very men who framed the Constitution to the acts of public officers, which under no common-law definition could be justly called crimes or misdemeanors, either high or low. Leaving, however, the correctness of our proposition to be sustained by the authorities we furnish, we are naturally brought to the consideration of the method of the procedure, and the nature of the proceedings in cases of impeachment, and the character and powers of the tribunal by which high crimes and misdemeanors are to be adjudged or determined.

THE PRESIDENT'S RIGHT TO DISREGARD A LAW.

The President admits that he intended to set aside the tenure-of-office act, and thus contravene the Constitution, if that law was unconstitutional.

Having shown that the President willfully violated an act of Congress without justification, both in the removal of Stanton and the appointment of Thomas, for the purpose of obtaining wrongfully the possession of the War Office by force, if need be, and certainly by threats and intimidations, for the purpose of controlling its appropriations through its *ad interim* chief, who shall say that Andrew Johnson is not guilty of the high crime and misdemeanors charged against him in the first eight articles?

The respondont makes answer to this view that the President believing this civil tenure law to be unconstitutional, *had a right to violate it* for the purpose of bringing the matter before the Supreme Court for its adjudication.

We are obliged, *in limine*, to ask the attention of the Senate to this consideration, that they may take it with them as our case goes forward.

We claim that the question of the constitutionality of any law of Congress is, upon this trial, a totally irrelevant one, because all the power or right in the President to judge, upon any supposed conflict of an act of Congress with the paramount law of the Constitution, is exhausted when he has examined a bill sent him and returned it with his objections. If then passed over his veto, it becomes as valid as if in fact signed by him.

The Constitution has provided three methods, all equally potent, by which a bill brought into either House may become a law:

1. By passage by vote of both House, in due form, with the President's signature.

2. By passage by vote of both Houses, in due form, and the President's neglect to return it within ten days with his objections.

3. By passage by vote of both Houses, in due form, a veto by the President, a reconsideration by both Houses, and a passage by two-thirds votes.

The Constitution substitutes this reconsideration and passage as an equivalent to the President's signature. After that he and all other officers must execute the law, whether in fact constitutional or not.

For the President to refuse to execute a law duly passed, because he thought it unconstitutional, after he had vetoed it for that reason, would, in effect, be for him to execute his veto, and leave the law unexecuted.

It may be said he may *do this at his peril.* True, but *that* peril is to be impeached for violating his oath of office, as is now being done.

If, indeed, laws duly passed by Congress affecting generally the welfare of any considerable portion of the people had been commonly, or as a usage, declared by the Supreme Court unconstitutional, and therefore inoperative, there might seem to be some palliation, if not justification to the Executive to refuse to execute a law in order to have its constitutionality tested by the Court.

It is possible to conceive of so flagrant a case of unconstitutionality as to be such shadow of justification to the Executive, provided one at the same time conceives an equally flagrant case of stupidity, ignorance and imbecility, or, worse, in the representatives of the people and in the Senate of United States; but both conceptions are so rarely possible and absurd as not to furnish a ground of governmental action.

How stands the fact? Has the Supreme Court so frequently declared the laws of Congress in conflict with the Constitution as to afford the President just ground for belief, or hope even, that the court will do so in a given instance? I think I may safely assert, as a legal fact, that since the first decision of the Supreme Court till the day of this arraignment no law passed by Congress affecting the general welfare, has ever, by the judgment of that court, been set aside or held for naught because of unconstitutionality as the groundwork of its decision.

In three cases only has the judgment of that court been influenced by the supposed conflict between the law and the Constitution, and they were cases affecting the court itself and its own duties, and where the law seemed to interfere with its own prerogatives.

Touching privileges and prerogatives have been the shipwreck of many a wholesome law. It is the sore spot, the sensitive nerve of all tribunals, parliamentary or judicial.

The first case questioning the validity of a law of Congress is Hayburn's, (2 Dallas, 409) where the court decided upon the unconstitutionality of the act of March 23, 1792, Statutes at large, vol. 1, p. 244, which conferred upon the court the power to decide upon and grant certificates of invalid pensions. The court held that such power could not be conferred upon the court as an original jurisdiction, the court receiving all its original jurisdiction from the provisions of the Constitution. This decision would be nearly unintelligible were it not explained in a note to the case in the United States vs. Ferriera, (13 Howard, p. 53,) reporting United States vs. Todd, decided February 18, 1794.

We learn, however, from both cases, the cause of this unintelligibility of the decision in Hayburn's case. When the same question came up at the Circuit Court in New York, the judges, being of opinion that the law could not be executed by them as judges, because it was unconstitutional, yet determined to obey it until the case could be adjudicated by the whole court. They therefore, not to violate the law, *did execute it as commissioners* until it was repealed, which was done the next year.

The judges on the circuit in Pennsylvania all united in a letter to the Executive, most humbly apologizing, with great regret, that their convictions of duty did not permit them to execute the law according to its terms, and took special care that this letter should accompany their decision, so that they might not be misunderstood.

Both examples it would have been well for this respondent to have followed before he undertook to set himself to violate an act of Congress.

The next case where the Court decided upon any conflict between the Constitution and the law is Gordon vs. United States, tried in April, 1865, seventy-one years afterwards, two justices dissenting, without any opinion being delivered by the Court.

The Court here dismissed an appeal from the Court of Claims, alleging that, under the Constitution, no appellate jurisdiction could be exercised over the Court of Claims under an act of Congress which gave revisory power to the Secretary of the Treasury over a decision of the Court of Claims. This decision is little satisfactory, as it is wholly without argument or authority cited.

The next case is *ex parte* Garland, (4 Wallace 333,) known as the Attorney's Oath case—where the court decided that an attorney was not an officer of the United States, and therefore, might practice before that court without taking the test oath.

The reasoning of the court in that case would throw doubt on the constitutionality of the law of Congress, but the decision of the invalidity of the law was not necessary to the decision of the case, which did not command a unanimity in the court, as it certainly did not the assent of the bar.

Yet, in this case it will be observed that the court made a rule requiring the oath to be administered to the attorneys in obedience of the law until it came before them in a cause duly brought up for decision, *The Supreme Court obeyed the law up to the time* it was set aside. They did not violate it to make a test case.

Here is another example to this respondent, as to his duty in the case, which he will wish he had followed, I may venture to say, when he hears the judgment of the Senate upon the impeachment now pending.

There are several other cases wherein the validity of acts of Congress have been discussed before the Supreme Court, but none where the decision has turned on that point.

In Marbury vs Madison (1 Cranch, 137,) Chief Justice Marshall dismissed the case for want of jurisdiction, but took opportunity to deliver a chiding opinion against the administration of Jefferson before he did so.

In the Dred Scott case, so familiar to the public, the Court decided it had no jurisdiction, but gave the Government and the people a lecture upon their political duties.

In the case of Fisher vs. Blight, (2 Cranch, 358,) the constitutionality of a law was very much discussed, but was held valid by the decision of the Court.

In United States vs. Coombs (12 Peters, 72,) although the power to declare a law of Congress in conflict with the Constitution was claimed in the opinion of the Court *arguendo*, yet the law itself was sustained.

The case of Pollard vs. Hagan, (3 Howard, 212,) and the two cases, Goodtitle vs. Kibbe, (9 Howard, 276;) Hallett vs. Beebe, (13 Howard, 25,) growing out of the same controversy, have been thought to impugn the validity of two private acts of Congress, but a careful examination will show that it was the *operation* and not the *validity* of the acts which came in question and made the basis of the decision.

Thus it will be seen that the Supreme Court, in three instances only, has apparently by its decision impugned the validity of an act of Congress because of a conflict with the Constitution, and in each case a question of the rights and prerogatives of the court or its officers has been in controversy.

The cases where the constitutionality of an act of Congress has been doubted in the *obiter dicta* of the court, but were not the basis of decision, are open to the other criticisms.

In Marbury vs. Madison, Chief-Justice Marshall had just been serving as Secretary of State in an opposing administration to the one whose acts he was trying to overturn as Chief-Justice.

In the Dred Scott case, Chief Justice Taney—selected by General Jackson to remove the deposits, because his bitter partisanship would carry him through where Duane halted and was removed—delivered the opinion of the Court, whose *obiter dicta* fanned the flame of dissension which led to the civil war through which the people have just passed, and against that opinion the judgment of the country has long been recorded.

When *ex parte* Garland was decided, the country was just emerging from a conflict of arms, the passions and excitement of which had found their way upon the bench, and some of the judges, just coming from other service of the Government and from the bar, brought with them opinions—but I forbear. I am treading on dangerous ground. Time has not yet laid its softening and correcting hand long enough on this decision to allow me further to comment on it in this presence.

Mr. President and Senators, can it be said that the possible doubts thrown on three or four acts of Congress; as to their constitutionality, during a judicial experience of seventy-five years—hardly one to a generation—is a sufficient warrant to the President of the United States to set aside and violate any act of Congress whatever, upon the plea that he believed the Supreme Court would hold it unconstitutional when a case involving the question should come become it, and especially one much discussed on its passage, to which the whole mind of the country was turned during the progress of the discussion, upon which he had argued with all his power his constitutional objections, and which, after careful reconsideration, had been passed over his veto.

Indeed, you will hear an argument as a Senate of the United States, a majority of whom voted for that very bill, upon its constitutionality in the trial of an executive officer for wilfully violating it before it had been doubted by any court.

Bearing upon this question, however, it may be said that the President removed Mr. Stanton for the very purpose of testing the constitutionality of this law before the courts, and the question is asked: Will you condemn him as for a crime for so doing? If this plea were a true one it ought not to avail; but it is a subterfuge. We shall show you that he has taken no step to submit the question to any court, although more than a year has elapsed since the passage of the act.

On the contrary, the President has recognized its validity and acted upon it in every department of the Government, save in the War Department, and there, except in regard to the head thereof solely. We shall show you he long ago caused all the forms of commissions and official bonds of all the civil officers of the Government to be altered to conform to its requirement. Indeed, the fact will not be denied, nay, in the very case of Mr. Stanton, he suspended him under its provisions, and asked this very Senate, before whom he is now being tried for its violation, to pass upon the sufficiency of his reasons for acting under it in so doing according to its terms; yet, rendered reckless and mad by the patience of Congress under his usurpation of other powers, and his disregard of other laws, he boldly avows in his letter to the General of the army that he intends to disregard its provisions, and summons the Commander of the troops of this department to seduce him from his duty so as to be able to command, in violation of another act of Congress, sufficient military power to enforce his unwarranted decrees.

The President knew, or ought to have known; his official adviser, who now appears as his counsel, could, and did tell him, doubtless, that he alone, as Attorney General, could file an information in the nature of a *quo warranto* to determine this question of the validity of the law.

Mr. Stanton, if ejected from office, was without a remedy, because a series of decisions has settled the law to be that an ejected officer cannot reinstate himself either by *quo warranto, mandamus,* or other appropriate remedy in the courts.

If the President had really desired solely to test the constitutionality of the law or his legal right to remove Mr. Stanton, instead of his defiant message to the Senate of the 21st of February, informing them of the removal, but not suggesting this purpose, which is thus shown to be an afterthought, he would have said, in substance: "Gentlemen of the Senate, in order to test the constitutionality of the law entitled 'An act regulating the tenure of certain civil offices,' which I verily believe to be unconstitutional and void, I have issued an order of removal of E. M. Stanton from the office of Secretary of the Department of War. I felt myself constrained to make this removal lest Mr. Stanton should answer the information in the nature of a *quo warranto*, which I intend the Attorney General shall file at an early day, by saying that he holds the office of Secretary of War by the appointment and authority of Mr. Lincoln, which has never been revoked, Anxious that there shall be no collision or disagreement between the several departments of the Government and the Executive, I lay before the Senate this message, that the reasons for my action, as well as the action itself, for the purpose indicated, may meet your concurrence." Had the Senate received such a message, the representatives of the people might never have deemed it necessary to impeach the President for such an act to insure the safety of the country, even if they had denied the accuracy of his legal positions.

On the contrary, he issued a letter of removal, peremptory in form, intended to be so in effect, ordered an officer of the army, Lorenzo Thomas, to take possession of the office and eject the incumbent, which he claimed he would do by force, even at the risk of inaugurating insurrection, civil commotion and war.

Whatever may be the decision of the legal question involved when the case comes before the final judicial tribunal, who shall say that such conduct of the Executive, under the circumstances and in the light of the history of current events and his concomitant action, is not in Andrew Johnson a high crime and misdemeanor. Imagine, if it were possible, the consequence of a decision by the Senate in the negative—a verdict of not guilty upon this proposition.

A law is deliberately passed with all the forms of legislative procedure, is presented to the President for his signature, is returned by him to Congress with his objections, is thereupon reconsidered, and by a yea and nay vote of three-quarters of the representatives of the people of the popular branch, and three-fourths of the Senators representing the States in the higher branch is passed again, notwithstanding the veto; is acquiesced in by the President, by all departments of the Government conforming thereto for quite a year, no court having doubted its validity. Now its provisions are wilfully and designedly violated by the President with intent to usurp to himself the very powers which the law was designed to limit, for the purpose of displacing a meritorious officer whom the Senate just before had determined ought not and should not be removed; for which high-handed act the President is impeached in the name of all the people of the United States, by three-fourths of the House of Representatives, and presented at the bar of the Senate, and by the same Senate that passed the law, nay, more, by the very Senators who, when the proceeding came to their knowledge, after a re-deliberation of many hours, solemnly declared the act unlawful and in violation of the Constitution, yet that act of usurpation is declared *not* to be a high misdemeanor in office by their solemn verdict of not guilty upon their oaths.

Would not such a judgment be a conscious self-abnegation of the intelligent capacity of the representatives of the people assembled to frame laws for their guidance in accordance with the principles and terms of their Constitution and frame of their Government?

Would it not be a notification—an invitation rather—standing to all time to any bold, bad, aspiring man, to seize the liberties of the people which they had shown themselves incapable of maintaining or defending, and playing the *role* of a Cæsar or a Napoleon here, to establish a despotism, while this, the last and greatest experiment of freedom and equality of right in the people, following the long line of buried republics, sinks to its tomb under the blows of usurped power, from which free representative government shall rise to the light of a morn of resurrection *never more, never more forever!*

POLITICAL.

☞CONGRESS—22d DISTRICT.

Gen. J. S. NEGLEY

Is a candidate for nomination before the Union Republican Convention.
mh17:d&T

☞CONGRESS—22d DISTRICT.

THOMAS HOWARD, Esq.,

Is a candidate for nomination, by the Union Republican Congressional Convention. mh31:d&T

☞FOR DISTRICT ATTORNEY.

Gen. A. L. PEARSON,

Subject to the decision of the Union Republican County Convention. mh24:m24:d&T

☞FOR DISTRICT ATTORNEY.

WILLIAM C. MORELAND,

Subject to the decision of the Union Republican County Convention. mh27:m3:d&T

☞ASSISTANT DISTRICT ATTORNEY.

J. B. FLACK,

Subject to the decision of the Union Republican County Convention. mh26:m2-d&T

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞MANHOOD AND THE VIGOR OF YOUTH restored in four weeks. Success guaranteed. DR. RICORD'S ESSENCE OF LIFE restores manly powers, from whatever cause arising; the effects of early pernicious habits, self-abuse, impotency and climate give way at once to this wonderful medicine, if taken regularly according to the directions (which are very simple and require no restraint from business or pleasure.) Failure is impossible. Sold in bottles at $3, or four quantities in one for $9. To be had only of the sole appointed agent in America, H. GERITZEN, 205 Second Avenue, New York. fe20:l64:TTS

☞PHILOSOPHY OF MARRIAGE, a New Course of Lectures, as delivered at the New York Museum of Anatomy, embracing the subjects: How to live and what to live for; Youth, Maturity and Old Age; Manhood generally reviewed; the cause of indigestion, flatulence and nervous diseases accounted for; Marriage Philosophically considered, &c.

Pocket volumes containing these lectures will be forwarded to parties unable to attend, on receipt of four stamps, by addressing: SECRETARY, New York Museum of Anatomy and Science, 618 Broadway, New York. fe20:65:1:TH:S

☞MARRIAGE AND CELIBACY.—An Essay for Young Men on the Crime of Solitude, and the DISEASES and ABUSES which create impediments to MARRIAGE, with sure means of relief. Sent in sealed letter envelopes, free of charge. Address Dr. J. SKILLIN HOUGHTON, Howard Association, Philadelphia, Penn'a. ja30:k67

WHITE LEAD AND COLORS.

ALL OF THE MANUFACTURES

OF THE

PITTSBURGH WHITE LEAD

AND

COLOR WORKS.

INCLUDING

STRICTLY PURE WHITE LEAD,

ZINC PAINTS,

Chrome Green,
Verditer Green,
Versailles Green,
Chrome Yellow,
Vermillion,

And every variety of Colors, dry and ground in Oil, for sale by

HARRIS & EWING,

WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,

Corner of Liberty and Wayne Streets,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

J. SCHOONMAKER & SON,

PITTSBURGH

White Lead and Color Works,

MANUFACTURERS OF

WHITE AND RED LEAD;
ZINC, PUTTY, BLUE LEAD;
McCOY'S VERDITER GREEN,

And all colors, dry or in oil.

OFFICE, No. 67 FOURTH STREET.

Factory, Nos. 450, 452, 454, 456 and 458 Rebecca Street, and 49, 51 and 53 Lacock Street, Allegheny.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

ASSIGNEE'S NOTICE OF APPOINTMENT.

In the DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES, for the Western District of Pennsylvania. In the matter of ROBERT P. GETTY, of Allegheny City, Allegheny county, Pa., bankrupt. No. 499, in Bankruptcy.

WESTERN DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA, ss.—At Pittsburgh, Pa., the 31st day of March, A. D. 1868.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of ROBERT P. GETTY, of Allegheny City, in the county of Allegheny, and State of Pennsylvania, within said District, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said District.

ap1:n75 S. B. W. GILL, Assignee.

WESTERN DISTRICT of PENNSYLVANIA, ss.

At Pittsburgh, the 19th day of March, A. D. 1868. The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of Lewis T. Booth, of Pittsburgh, in the County of Allegheny, and State of Pennsylvania, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition, by the District Court of said district.

JOHN H. BAILEY, Assignee.
m.h19:TH Attorney-at-Law, 89 Grant street.

LITHOGRAPHERS.

BENJAMIN SINGERLY.....PHILIP CLEIS.

SINGERLY & CLEIS, Successors to GEO. F. SCHUCHMAN & Co.,

PRACTICAL LITHOGRAPHERS.

The only Steam Lithographic Establishment West of the Mountains. Business Cards, Letter Heads, Bonds, Labels, Circulars, Show Cards, Diplomas, Portraits, Views, Certificates of Deposits, Invitation Cards, &c., Nos. 72 and 74 Third street, Pittsburgh.

CHAS. A. MILLER,

LITHOGRAPHER,

NO. 80 FOURTH STREET, APOLLO BUILDING.

CHECKS, DRAFTS, NOTES, BILL and LETTER HEADS, &c., done in all styles. ap18:k80

CHEESE.

200 boxes prime Factory Cheese;
50 " Goshen Cheese;

Just received and for sale by
JOHN E. CANFIELD & SON,
mh30 141 First street.

REAL ESTATE AGENTS.

D. P. HATCH,

REAL ESTATE OFFICE,

No. 98 Grant Street, Pittsburgh.

REAL ESTATE

AND PERSONAL PROPERTY

BOUGHT AND SOLD.

WILL GIVE PROMPT ATTENTION TO

Negotiation of Loans, Attend to the Renting of Property, Collection of Claims, &c., &c.

JOHN D. BAILEY & BRO.,

STOCK AND REAL ESTATE BROKERS

AND AUCTIONEERS,

Are prepared to sell at Auction STOCKS, BONDS, and all kinds of SECURITIES, REAL ESTATE, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, &c., either on the premises or at the Board of Trade Rooms.

Particular attention paid, as heretofore, to the sale of Real Estate at private sale.

Sales of Real Estate in the country attended.

Office, No. 115 FOURTH STREET. oc23

CHEAR FARMS FOR SALE.

I have now for sale several of the finest FARMS in Westmoreland and Indiana counties, on remarkably easy terms, so easy that any one desirous of buying can purchase on time altogether. Call and examine for yourself.

G. M. PETTY,
mh4 No. 80 Smithfield street.

FOR SALE--REAL ESTATE.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE OR RENT.—A large two-story double House, containing 10 rooms, including double parlor, with marble mantles, and all the modern improvements; 1 acre of ground, filled with fruit, grapes, berries, &c. Situated near Minersville, at the termination of the Wylie street Passenger cars. This is one of the handsomest locations in Allegheny county, and in a good neighborhood. Apply at W. A. HERRON'S Real Estate Office, 87 Grant street. mh25

FOR SALE & TO LET.--Houses and lots for sale in all parts of the city and suburbs. Also, several FARMS in good locations. Also, a small WOOLEN FACTORY, with 20 acres of land, and good improvements, which I will sell cheap and on reasonable terms. Business Houses to let on good streets. Private Dwelling Houses for rent in both cities. For further particulars inquire of WILLIAM WARD,
ja22 110 Grant street, opposite Cathedral.

FRAME COTTAGE,

SITUATE IN MOUNT WASHINGTON,

Within 25 minutes' walk of the Monongahela bridge. The house contains five rooms, kitchen, cellar and vault. Lot 100 feet front by 200 feet deep, fronting on three streets. On the lot are 400 full bearing grape vines of five different varieties, with all kinds of shrubbery, such as gooseberries, blackberries, strawberries and currants; also, peach, pear, apple, quince and cherry trees. Will be sold cheap. Inquire of

STEEL & WILSON,

Brokers and Real Estate Agents,
ja30 No. 66 Smithfield Street.

2,000,000 ACRES OF

CHOICE LANDS FOR SALE,

BY THE

Union Pacific Railroad Company,

EASTERN DIVISION,

Lying along the line of their road, at

$1,00 TO $5,00 PER ACRE,

And on a CREDIT OF FIVE YEARS.

For further particulars, maps, &c., address

JOHN P. DEVEREUX,

Land Commissioner, Topeka, Kansas.

Or CHAS. B. LAMBORN, Sec'y,

au14: St. Louis, Missouri.

GROCERIES.

FOR FRAGRANT TEAS,

CHOICE COFFEE,

AND

Pure Spices,

GO TO

ROBINSON'S,

No. 20 Fifth Street.

FOR THE FINEST TEAS,

THE CHOICEST GROCERIES,

THE PUREST SPICES,

And the best CANNED FRUITS, PICKLES, &c., at the most reasonable prices, go to

FRANCE'S TEA MART,

15 Diamond, Pittsburgh.

mh9:

NEW ORLEANS

SUGAR AND MOLASSES,

IN STORE AND TO ARRIVE.

550 hhds. N. O. Sugar, prime to choice;
500 bbls. Plantation Molasses, prime to choice;
110 " prime Carolina Rice;
500 " extra Salt.

With a large and general assortment of all kinds of GROCERIES and other goods in our line, for sale low to the trade, by

JOHN I. HOUSE & BROS.,

Corner Smithfield and Water Streets.

mh3:m34

STONE.

WEST COMMON

Machine Stone Works,

Northwest corner of West Common, Allegheny.

FRED'K ATWATER & CO.

Have on hand or prepare on short notice Hearth and Step Stones, Flags for Sidewalks, Brewery Vaults, &c. Head and Tomb Stones, &c. Orders promptly executed. Prices reasonable.

STONE QUARRY.

Stone furnished from the

Apollo Stone Quarry,

To order or by the car load, via W. P. R. R. Enquire of

J. FREETLY,
mh12:m60 Apollo, Armstrong Co., Pa

UNIVERSAL

CLOTHES WRINGERS.

We have made arrangements whereby we can furnish to the trade the UNIVERSAL WRINGER at the manufacturer's wholesale prices, put up in cases of half dozen and one dozen. A full supply at wholesale and retail, will always be found on hand.

J. & H. PHILLIPS,
ja30 26 and 28 St. Clair street.

AMUSEMENTS.

☞NEW OPERA HOUSE.

WM. HENDERSON.....LESSEE.
M. W. CANNING.....MANAGER.
T. R. HANN.....STAGE MANAGER

Last night but two of the charming

LOTTA.

THURSDAY EVENING, April 2d, 1868, Bourcicault's celebrated two act comedy of

ANDY BLAKE, OR THE IRISH DIAMOND.

Andy Blake.....Lotta.

To conclude with the glorious two act comedy of

THE GOVERNOR'S WIFE.

Letty Briggs.....Lotta.

Friday Evening—Farewell Benefit of the incomparable LOTTA.

Lotta Matinee on Saturday.

☞PITTSBURGH THEATRE.

FRED AIMS.....MANAGER.
GUST BARTON.....STAGE MANAGER.

Will appear THIS EVENING, the beautiful and accomplished vocalist,

MISS AGNES SOUTHERLAND,

The Scotch Nightingale. Will also be presented, the laughable

SHADOW PANTOMIME.

☞A LECTURE will be delivered in the

SECOND UNITED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,

(Rev. John B. Clark's,) corner Sandusky street and South Common, Allegheny, on

Friday Evening, April 3, at 7 1-2 o'clock,

BY REV. JOHN B. CLARK.

Subject---JOHN CALVIN.

Proceeds for the benefit of the Soldiers' Library Association. mh28:n55

☞PROF. COWPER'S

FASHIONABLE DANCING ACADEMY,

At his new Assembly Rooms, 51 FIFTH STREET, opposite Old Theatre. New Classes now forming, on MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS Ladies', Masters' and Misses' Class at 3 P. M. Prof. COWPER can be seen daily at the Academy, or at the St. Charles Hotel, where circulars can be obtained. Hall to let to Select Parties. fee2:121

☞PROF. CARPENTER'S

DANCING ACADEMY,

PHILO HALL, No. 75 THIRD STREET, now open for the reception of pupils. Days of Tuition—WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 2 P. M., for Ladies, Masters and Misses. Terms, $5. Evenings for Gents—TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS, at 8 o'clock. Terms, $10. Soiree every THURSDAY EVENING at 8 o'clock. je29:k61

INSURANCE.

NATIONAL INSURANCE CO.,

OF THE CITY OF ALLEGHENY.

Office, in ALLEGHENY TRUST COMPANY'S BUILDING.

FIRE INSURANCE ONLY.

W. W. MARTIN, President.
JAS. E. STEVENSON, Secretary.

DIRECTORS:

A. H. English,	O. H. P. Williams	Jno. Thompson,
Jno. A. Myler,	Jas. Lockhart,	Jos. Myers,
Jas. L. Graham,	Robt. Lea,	C. C. Boyle,
Jno. Brown, Jr.	Geo. Gerst,	Jacob Kopp.

mh25:m34

WESTERN INSURANCE COMPANY OF PITTSBURGH.

ALEXANDER NIMICK, President.
WM. P. HERBERT, Secretary.
CAPT. GEORGE NEELD, General Agent.

Office, 82 Water street, Spang & Co.'s Warehouse, up stairs, Pittsburgh.

Will insure against all kinds of Fire and Marine Risks. A home Institution, managed by Directors who are well known to the community, and who are determined by promptness and liberality to maintain the character which they have assumed, as offering the best protection to those who desire to be insured.

DIRECTORS:

Alexander Nimick,	John R. McCune,
R. Miller, Jr.,	Chas. J. Clarke,
James McAuley,	William S. Evans,
Alexander Speer,	Joseph Kirkpatrick,
Andrew Ackleu,	Phillip Reymer,
David M. Long,	Wm. Morrison,
D. Ihmsen.	no27

PENNSYLVANIA

INSURANCE COMPANY OF PITTSBURGH.

OFFICE, 21 FIFTH STREET, BANK BLOCK.

This is a Home Company, and insures against loss by Fire exclusively.

LEONARD WALTER, President.
C. C. BOYLE, Vice President.
ROBERT PATRICK, Treasurer.
HUGH McELHENY, Secretary.

DIRECTORS:

Leonard Walter,	George Wilson,
C. C. Boyle,	Geo. W. Evans,
Robert Patrick,	J. C. Lappe,
Jacob Painter,	J. C. Fleiner,
Josiah King,	John Voegtley,
Jas. H. Hopkins,	A. Ammon.
Henry Sproul,	jy4:

INDEMNITY

AGAINST LOSS BY FIRE.

FRANKLIN INSURANCE CO. OF PHILADELPHIA.

OFFICE, 435 & 437 CHESTNUT ST., NEAR 5TH.

DIRECTORS:

Charles N. Bancker,	Mordecai H. Lewis,
Tobias Wagner,	David S. Brown,
Samuel Grant,	Isaac Lea,
Jacob R. Smith,	Edward C. Dale,
George W. Richards,	George Fales,

CHARLES G. BANCKER, President.
EDW. C. DALE, Vice President.
W. C. STEELE, Secretary, *pro tem.*

J. GARDNER COFFIN, AGENT,
North West corner Third and Wood Streets.
mh.29:w15

ALLEGHENY INSURANCE COMPANY OF PITTSBURGH.

OFFICE, No. 37 FIFTH STREET, BANK BLOCK.

Insures against all kinds of Fire and Marine Risks.

JOHN IRWIN, JR., President.
JOHN D. McCORD, Vice President.
C. G. DONNELL, Secretary.
CAPT. WM. DEAN, General Agent.

DIRECTORS:

John Irwin, Jr.,	Crpt. Wm. Dean,
John D. McCord,	B. L. Fahnestock,
C. G. Hussey,	W. H. Everson,
Harvey Childs,	Robert H. Davis,
T. J. Hoskinson,	Francis Sellers,
Charles Hays.	Capt. J. T. Stockdale.

PEOPLES' INSURANCE COMPANY.

OFFICE, N. E. CORNER WOOD & FIFTH STS.

A Home Company, taking Fire and Marine Risks.

DIRECTORS:

Wm. Phillips,	Capt. John L. Rhoads,
John Watt,	Samuel P. Shriver,
John E. Parks,	Charles Arbuckle,
Capt. James Miller,	Jared M. Brush,
Wm. Van Kirk,	Wm. F. Laug,
James D. Verner,	Samuel McCrickart.

WM. PHILLIPS, President.
JOHN WATT, Vice President.
W. F. GARDNER, Secretary.
CAPT. JAS. GORDON, General Agent.

WALL PAPER.

READER, CALL TO-DAY,

At No. 107 Market Street,

AND SELECT YOUR

WALL PAPERS.

JOS. R. HUGHES & BRO.

mh21

WALL PAPERS--1868.

Unsurpassed in beauty and quality.

W. P. MARSHALL,

No. 87 Wood Street, near Fourth.
mh20:n8

CARPENTERS & BUILDERS.

WILLIAM J. DICK,

CARPENTER AND BUILDER,

No. 32 PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE, opposite High street, Pittsburgh, Pa. Residence, No. 142 Grant street.

Jobbing done with neatness and dispatch. All orders promptly attended to, and satisfaction warranted. au9:c6:1WF

CITY AND SUBURBAN.

To Subscribers.

Those of our friends who change their places of residence or business should leave word at this office, and thereby secure the prompt delivery of the GAZETTE.

THE LATE RIOT.

Further from the Seat of War—More Trouble Anticipated—A Large Police Force Armed and Sent to O'Neill's Works—Twenty-Four Coal Miners in the Lock-Up.

Yesterday about noon a dispatch was received at the Mayor's office to the effect that another attack by the rioters, on O'Neill's party, was anticipated. It appears the funeral of Joseph Belger, the Frenchman who was shot and killed by Hart, took place yesterday. The remains of Belger were interred in a graveyard near Birmingham, and the funeral was largely attended by miners from nearly all the works along the Monongahela. Many of these people came from points above O'Neill's works, and marched in procession past the latter place, carrying a flag. When near O'Neill's some of the party were heard to make threats. Many persons residing in that vicinity became greatly alarmed, and hence the application for a protecting force of our police.

At three P. M. a force of thirty men, armed with revolvers, started for the scene of the late riot, via the Connellsville Railroad. A gentleman who accompanied them returned to the city last night at a late hour. He reported that he left O'Neill's at eight o'clock. At that time all was quiet. On his way back to the city, however, our informant learned that a large party of miners were on their way up the river, returning from the funeral. They were traveling on foot, and would reach O'Neill's works about twelve o'clock. As these men were generally intoxicated, it was thought that a collision with the police was highly probable. This party of miners would have gone up on the Brownsville packet, which started from here at five o'clock in the afternoon, had it not been that the captain of the boat refused to land for them at the Birmingham shore, where they were congregated and making signals. One of the O'Neill's was on board the boat, and it was at his solicitation that the Captain declined to take the miners on board, as it was feared they would commit some act of violence.

In this city, during the afternoon, the police arrested six coal miners, who had attended the funeral under the belief that they had participated in the riot. Their names are Chris. Stokes, Wm. Carter, Thos. Rose, Isaac Andrea, Peter West and Con. Brady. They are employed at Blackburn's works, on the Monongahela, next above O'Neill's, and evidently belonged to the party who used threatening language yesterday morning. Mr. Blackburn visited the prisoners in the lock-up last evening. They told him they had followed the flag, and that they did not think there was any harm in their doing so. These men were arrested in a drinking saloon near the river, where Stokes was heard to say that the shooting of Belger was a deliberate murder. This remark was followed by a threat.

At a late hour last night, eighteen miners were arrested at the "Old House at Home," corner Grant and Ross streets. They too had attended the funeral of Berger, and got drunk, and were expressing themselves freely with regard to the riot and its fatal consequences, generally winding up with threats against the O'Neills. This morning the prisoners will have a hearing.

Criminal Court—Judges Sterritt and Mellon.

In the case of the Commonwealth vs. William May, indicted for receiving stolen goods, the property of R. & J. Watson, the jury returned a verdict of not guilty.

The case of Griffin and Vose, who were brought to this county from Lowell, Mass., on a requisition from the Governor, to answer an indictment of conspiracy to defraud, was fixed for trial this morning, but was postponed at the request of counsel until the 15th instant. These parties are charged with having obtained, by fraudulent representations, negotiable notes amounting to $5,000 from a number of citizens, for the patent right for this county of a vapor stove.

THE PINE RUN HOMICIDE CASE.

William Hart was brought informally before the Court, for a hearing in the homicide case growing out of the riot of Monday at O'Neill's coal works, in which Mr. Hart shot the Frenchman Belger. The evidence before the Coroner's jury was submitted to the Court, and they directed Mr. Hart to enter bail in the sum of $5,000, to answer any indictment that may be presented by the Grand Jury, which will hold an adjourned session next Monday, when it is presumed they will act on the case. It is the desire of Mr. Hart and his counsel to have an early investigation and disposition of the matter.

THE EAST LIBERTY BURGLARY.

The prisoners convicted of burglary and larceny, in entering the store of Mrs. Stewart, between Lawrenceville and East Liberty, on the night of the 20th of February, and stealing therefrom a lot of boots, shoes and other merchandize, were then brought into Court and placed in the dock for sentence, except Birdsall, *alias* "Buffalo Jack," who being unwell was provided with a chair near the other prisoners. Judge Mellon, in sentencing Birdsall, said he appeared to be the chief of the gang, and that there was not much use in addressing any words of advice to him. He had committed the crime, fully knowing the penalties that would attend it, and he must take the consequences of his act. He then sentenced Birdsall on the first count of the verdict—for burglary—to be imprisoned in the Penitentiary for four years, and on the second count—for larceny—to be imprisoned for one year and six months.

His confederates were then severally called up for sentence. The first one, a full grown, good looking young man of twenty, named John Ferguson, was sentenced to four years in the Penitentiary on the first count of the indictment, and sentence suspended on the second count to give the offender an opportunity to reform.

Edward Dawson, James O'Donnell and Stephen Conway, also convicted on the same indictment, were each sentenced on the first count to three years in the Penitentiary, and sentence withheld on the second. Neither of these lads appeared to be over sixteen years of age, and there was nothing in their appearance indicating hardened criminals. Judge Mellon in passing sentence told them he withheld the second count to afford them an opportunity for repentance and reformation.

Daniel McGarry and Hugh Connolly, also connected with this case as receivers of the goods stolen by the above named parties, were next sentenced. They were convicted on an indictment for receiving stolen goods, knowing them to be stolen. McGarry was sentenced to three years in the Penitentiary, and Connolly to two years.

Fires During the Month.—S. T. Paisley, Superintendent of the Fire Alarm Telegraph, furnishes us with the following report of fires during the month: Alarms of fire, 11; blows struck on the tower bell in striking alarms, 231; in striking hours, 248; total, 479. Total loss by fires, $12,175. Total insurance, $7,385. Largest fire of the month, Modes & Nichols' glass house, Lawrenceville. Sixty-seven police messages were sent through the office during the month.

Fire in East Birmingham.—About five o'clock yesterday morning a fire broke out in the straw room attached to the packing house of Messrs. Rice, Walker & Co.'s glass house, on Railroad street, East Birmingham. The fire was discovered before it had gained much headway, and was extinguished with but slight loss.

DISASTROUS FIRE.

Nine Dwellings Burned in Duquesne Borough—Loss Over $18,000.

A very destructive fire occurred about one o'clock yesterday morning, in the Eighth Ward, Allegheny, (Duquesne Borough,) by which nine dwelling houses were destroyed. The preperty destroyed was situated on Main street, running back to Pine, whereon is located the Western Pennsylvania Railroad track. The fire was discovered at about one o'clock, as already stated, and is supposed to have originated in the bake oven attached to the residence of Mr. Charles Zeicher. The oven had been used on Tuesday evening, and at dark the hot coals and ashes were taken out and left remaining near the house, in a very careless manner. To this act of carelessness may be attributed a disaster involving the loss of thousands of dollars, falling principally upon poor widows, who are illy prepared for such calamitous events.

A visit to the scene of the conflagration enables us to present the following facts with regard thereto:

The principal loser by the fire is Mr. A. Holstein, proprietor of the Union Tannery, whose bark house containing about six hundred cords of tan bark, worth about $7,000, was totally destroyed, togeher with its contents. There was an insurance on the above amounting to $3,600, in the Ben. Franklin Company of Allegheny.

Adjoining the bark house was an old frame building, also belonging to Mr. Holstein, which was stored with old barrels. This was also destroyed. Loss not above $300.

Near the tannery, fronting on Main street, stood a small one story frame dwelling house, which was recently built for Mrs. Saunders, a widow lady, and into which she had removed her effects on Tuesday. Her little home is now in ashes, together with a large portion of her furniture. Loss $1,100; no insurance.

Adjoining Mrs. Saunders' house on Main street, was a large two story frame, occupied by Charles Zeicher, which was totally destroyed; also, a portion of the furniture. Loss $1,500. Partially insured in the German Insurance Company.

The two story frame dwelling of Mrs. Graw, a widow, situated on Main street, was entirely destroyed. Loss not ascertained.

In the rear of Mrs. Graw's was a new two story frame, unoccupied, which was also destroyed.

A frame house occupied by a carpenter named Wilhelm was burned.

Also, a one story frame on Carpenter's alley, owned and occupied by Mrs. Bailey, widow: Loss $1,000; no insurance.

Next door to the above was a one story frame occupied by a French carpenter, which was completely destroyed.

Still another widow lady, named Rebecca Wills, occupying a two story frame near that last mentioned, lost her home and nearly all her furniture.

A two-story frame house on Main street, occupied by Mr. Miller, was partially destroyed. The loss will amount to about $2,000. Insured in a German company.

The dwelling of David Bowen, a two-story frame, situated on Carpenter's alley, is a total loss, together with most of the furniture.

In the rear of the widow Gray's house was a two-story frame occupied by a family named Barclay, which was burned, and the family saved but a small portion of their furniture.

The loss is estimated at eighteen thousand dollars. The buildings were all frame, owned principally by the occupants, and were nearly all partially insured in German companies.

The Allegheny fire companies were early on the ground, and did good service.

The Teachers' Institute—Tuesday's Proceedings.

In our report of the proceedings of the afternoon session of the Teachers' Institute, on Tuesday, we stated that the proceedings were disgraceful. From that statement we have nothing to retract. The proceedings were disgraceful in the extreme, and no honest minded person who heard them could call them anything else. Such conduct as took place there might have been tolerated in a boisterous political convention, but it is decidedly unbecoming in a convention of school teachers. Neither party are without blame, nor did we censure any one in particular, and in this connection it is due to Mr. M'Crum, who has been accused of furnishing the information on which the report was based, to state that he had nothing to do with it. Our reporter was present and witnessed the proceeding. The conduct on the occasion was inexcusable, and that of some disgraceful. If such conduct is to be the rule in Teachers' Institutes, we would recommend that they be abolished at once. We contemplated giving a full report of the proceedings, but doubtless many of those who participated in the shameful proceedings will regret their conduct, consequently we refrain, hoping that we may never witness such proceedings again in a Teachers' Institute.

Burglary in Greensburg.

It appears from the following, which we clip from the Greensburg *Democrat*, that they have been visited by professional burglars:

The dry goods and grocery store of Reuben Shrum, Esq., on Pittsburgh street, in this place, was broken open on Saturday night last, and a number of articles carried away. The entrance was effected by breaking the hinges off one of the window shutters next the alley, when the window was hoisted and access gained into the warerooms in the rear of the store room. From there, by the use of a screw driver, the lock on the partition door was removed, and they had an entrance to the store room. Among the articles missed is about ten dollars from the drawer in small change, a full web of black and white barred cassimere, of about forty yards, a full web of about fifty yards of bleached muslin, a box of four bladed knives, two pairs of white, knit woolen drawers, and two shirts of the same material, about three pounds of Y. H. tea, a lot of cut and dry tobacco, about five pounds of fine candles, a lot of common cigars, a box of canned peaches, a cake of cheese, and a couple of pounds of Goshen cheese. No doubt many other articles were taken that have not yet been missed by Mr. Shrum.

None of the goods have been recovered. No arrests have been made, although suspicion rests on some parties.

Larceny.

Yesterday morning John Bayliss, a brakeman on a coal train on the Allegheny Valley Railroad, was arrested on a charge of stealing coal from the trains on that road. Last night while a train was standing on Pike street, Bayliss it is alleged, threw a considerable quantity of coal to the sidewalk, from one of the cars owned by Messrs. Kier, Foster & Co., where it was discovered this morning. Mr. John Foster, one of the members of the firm, preferred a charge of larceny against Bayliss before Alderman Taylor, and the accused was arrested forthwith. Bayliss stated that he had given the coal to a "poor woman" who had been importuning him, but could not remember her name or place of residence. He was committed for a further hearing.

Slight Fire.—About three o'clock yesterday afternoon a slight fire occurred in a house on Hay street, occupied by Mr. Glosser. The alarm was given from box 5, Eagle Engine House, and the fire department were promptly on the ground to extinguish the flames before any serious damage had been done. The roof, which caught from a defective flue, was slightly burned. The loss it but trifling.

TEACHERS' INSTITUTE.

Third Day—Morning Session.

The meeting was called to order by the chairman. Prayer by Rev. Hill, of Mercer. Music furnished by a class of beautiful young misses from Prof. McClymonds' school, of East Birmingham.

Lecture by Rev. John S. Spear. Subject—"The School Master." He spoke of the bad effects of employing poorly qualified teachers, frequently making impressions which require time and effort of parents or good teachers to erase. The teacher should be well qualified for the position he occupies—argued in favor of recent improvements in modes of teaching. In addition to knowledge acquired, the teacher should be, as Paul says, "apt to teach, capable of governing," and the best index of such a teacher is one that can govern himself. The true teacher tries to make his or her pupils feel that what they do, is only for their pupils good. A great essential of a good teacher is a knowledge of human nature. Different cases in the school room require as different treatment as do the different cases that occur in a physician's practice. The teacher should be eminently moral—a bright gem in society. A man who possesses a fine intellect and lacking in morality is a great deformity—lacking in that which is essential to command respect.

Music by class. An able lecture by Rev. Robert McMillan; subject, "The Mud Sill Principle of all Right Teaching." Every teacher, he said, should be familiar with all they attempted to teach; be so familiar that they could make a plain statement of anything that would come up in class. The subject must be taught by pieces or parts, and then be put together, when all the parts were understood. The teacher must have the power of illustrating; accurate, plain illustration. The confidence of the children must be gained, and this may be done by being very well acquainted with every thing to be taught in the school room. The teacher should always study anew every lesson, in order to give the pupils that which comes from the running stream and not from the stagnant pool.

Lecture by Rev. F. K. Beecher. The speaker commenced by saying that in looking over the audience he was reminded of a group of sponges which grow in the Mediterranean, being filled every time the waves go over them, and then letting it all go again as soon as the waves are gone. In order to bleach a sponge it is not only necessary to fill them with water but also to squeeze it out again, so he thought the Institute had been getting so much poured in, that it now very much needed squeezing. The speaker then proceeded in a very happy manner to illustrate plans of teaching.

Adjourned till two o'clock.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The Institute was called to order at two o'clock by the Chairman, after which J. F. M'Clymond's class sang "The Mountain Bugle," from the Nightingale, in a manner reflecting credit on their musical talent as well as upon their preceptor.

Miss Mary C. Hays then read a report on Rhetoric, which was excellently written, evincing great care and study and no small amount of talent in its preparation, and it was listened to with marked attention by the entire audience.

The Chairman stated that at the suggestion of some of the members, there would be a slight variation from the regular programme.

Prof. M'Clymonds' class then sang in a highly creditable manner a song from the Nightingale.

Rev. B. M. Kerr was then introduced to the audience, and entertained them with an able and practical lecture on Elocution. The lecture was to have been delivered at the evening session, but owing to the reported illness of Mr. Kerr's son, which would necessarily call him from the city in the afternoon, his lecture was delivered at this time. The discourse occupied about twenty minutes, and was attentively listened to by the audience.

At the conclusion of the lecture a recess of ten minutes was taken, at the end of which the Institute was called to order.

Miss Mary Ward of Prof. McClymond's class, then sung "Twinkling little Star," in a charming manner, displaying musical talent of a high order, and careful culture.

Next in order came the debate—subject, "Would a thorough knowledge of the science of phrenology aid the teacher in his duties." Mr. Burt in the absence of Mr. Connolly, whose name appears on the programme, took the affirmative. He said it would be absurd at this day to go to the trouble of establising the science of Phrenology, and he would not therefore give that point a single thought, but considered it as an admitted fact. He therefore turned his argument to the usefulness of a knowledge of the science to the teacher. He did not think it necessary to study it as a science, but the teacher could gain a practical knowledge by reading and attending lectures on the science. His argument throughout was strong and forcible, and highly interesting to the hearers.

Mr. Morrow, who had the negative of the question, took the grounds that the science was a humbug, and by the aid of a skull and a plaster model, attempted to prove his position. His argument evinced careful study and an extended knowledge of anatomy and physiology, and occupied over fifteen minutes, and many of his points were well taken.

At the conclusion of the discussion, a recess of five minutes was taken, after which the Institute was called to order by Mr. Still.

Prof. M'Clymonds' class then entertained the meeting with some excellent vocal music.

Next in order was an essay by Miss Hattie M'Cain. Subject: "The Infinity of the Animal Kingdom." The production was highly creditable to the author, and was read in an admirable manner.

EVENING SESSION.

The Institute met at half-past seven o'clock, when the proceedings were opened by the class of young ladies from Mr. McClymond's school, East Birmingham, who sang with much effect the song commencing, "List to Music Stealing."

Miss Lizzie Brown now read a report on Mental Arithmetic.

The Allegheny Quartette Club then sang "Dream of Home," and was immensely applauded.

Miss Annie Lindsay entertained the Institute with a beautiful piece of vocal music, which excited abundant applause from the audience.

Rev. Thomas K. Beecher then addressed the Institute. The subject pertained to the education of children. The speaker recommended teachers to consult the qualities and propensities of their pupils, and if they observed any sense more prominently developed than others, to cultivate that sense, and use it as a medium through which to impart instruction. There is a subtle, magnetic tie between the instructor and the scholar, and where this is dissolved, it is useless to continue teaching. Teachers should give more attention to small matters, and ought to devote more of their time to lessons from nature.

Mr. Beecher was here proceeding, but the audience evincing some signs of weariness, a recess was taken.

The Allegheny Glee Club now gave a series of humorous songs, which were vociferously applauded.

The lecturer resumed. When I was a boy I remember I went to a circus. After having listened to some exquisite music, which, however, I did not appreciate, the accustomed monkey was brought out, and his performance was a source of intense delight to me.

The audience saw the hit, and throughout the remainder of the address, gave undivided attention.

The speaker recommended the following matters to the Institute: The cultivation of drawing, of gesticulation and pantomime, and a constant comparison of things known and unknown, for pupils. The memory of children should not be taxed over-much to the detriment of their judgment. Pupils should not be crammed with definitions, their mental faculties should rather be awakened. Dependent truths should never be memorized; arbitrary names may be—the former should be taught with their connections, the latter can be drilled into children.

The Allegheny Glee Club favored the Institute with a pathetic song, entitled "Twenty Years Ago."

Miss Jennie Smith closed the exercises of the evening by a metrical critique, as on the preceeding days. This was perhaps the best yet read before the Institute.

Adjourned.

Real Estate Transfers.

The following deeds were admitted of record by H. Snively, Esq., Recorder, Tuesday, March 31, 1868:

Mary O. Phillips to August Ammon, March 28, 1868, lot on Harcum street, East Birmingham, 80 by 60 feet.....$475

John Bellhoutz to Wm. Hackenberger, March 28, 1868, lot on Perrysville Plank Road, Ross township, containing 82 perches.....$1,800

Benjamin M. Clark to Samuel Uselton, October 2, 1867, lot No. 22 in John Anderson's plan, in West Mansfield, Robinson township, 50 by 120 feet.....$625

John Nelson to John Robinson, March 28, 1868, lot in Ohio township, on the Beaver road, containing two roods and ten perches.....$700

John M. Cooper to James Kaye, March 5, 1868, eight lots from No. 17 to 24 in Wilkins township, on Union street, 199 by 140 feet, buildings, &c.....$400

E. Rohrkaste to David Troele, November 24, 1866, lots Nos. 23 and 24 in Lower St. Clair township, on Sarah street, 40 by 100 feet.....$1,000

Wm. Bipke to David Troele, August 26, 1867, lot on Middle street, Baldwin township.....$1,000

A. J. Lane to Silas Gouchnour, March 27, 1868, lot No. 4 in J. R. Negley's plan of lots in East Liberty, on Negley street, 24 by 105 feet.....$1,900

Mary Bennon to James Gormly, March 31, 1868, lots Nos. 3 in Stephen Woods' plan of lots in Chartiers township, 38 by 120 feet.....$275

John F. Karns to A. M. Hill, October 4, 1867, lots Nos. 23 and 24 in Karns' plan of lots in Springdale, on Butler street...$2,000

David S. Williams to Robert Davis, March 1, 1868, lot corner Main and Davidson streets, Pittsburgh, 45 by 100 feet....$2,300

Robert Davis to John Davis, March 23, 1868, lot on Main street, Pittsburgh, 55 by 106 feet.....$2,475

Thomas Hamilton to M. McCullough, March 31, 1868, lot on Congress street, Pittsburgh, 40 by 21 feet.....$2,000

William N. Miller to William Thompson, et al., March 27, 1868, lot in Jefferson township, containing six acres.....$2,500

George Lindsey to Alexander Ross, March 30, 1868, lot on Jackson street, First Ward, Allegheny city, 20 by 82 feet.....$2,800

L. M. C. Larimer to James W. Chambers, April 31, 1868, lot containing 73 acres, location not stated.....$9,000

Joseph N. Miller to John Ango, March 26, 1858, lot on Joseph street, East Birmingham, 20 by 64 feet, buildings, &c.....$2,400

William Wilson to James Welsh, September 34, 1866, lot on Sedgwick street, Manchester, 16 by 72 feet.....$1,000

John Dickson, M. D., to Wm. Semple, M'ch 28th, 58, lot on Federal Street, Allegheny City, 20 by 100 feet buildings, &c...$10,000

John P. Larimer to L. M. C Larimer, March 31, 1854, tract of land in Snowden township, containing 77 acres, 2 rods and 15 perches.....$1

James Phillips to L. M. C. Larimer, April 21, 1856, lot in Snowden township, containing 145 perches.....$115

John Brown to Jacob Glosser, Mach 31, 1868, lots from No. 2 to 7 inclusive to Jno. Brown's, plan, lots in East Birmingham together, 100 by 120 ft. buildings, &c$30,000

George Baxton to R. C. Lyons, January 31, 1868, lot 12½ feet on the Diamond Square by 60 feet front on Diamond Alley.....$1

Frederick Eveline to George Engel King, March 25, 1868, lots No. 14 and 15, on Butler street, Liberty township, 72 by 100 feet.....$2,000

William N. Kirk to Thomas D. Davis, March 30, 1868, lot on Juniatta street, Sixth Ward, Allegheny City, 36 by 139 ft.$3,300

Local Inspectors Report.

The United States Local Inspectors of steam vessels, Messrs. G. F. Atkinson and Samuel Walker, yesterday, presented their report for the quarter ending March 31st, to Hon. Judge McCandless, of the United States District Court. The report says:

"During the quarter we have inspected forty-one vessels of all classes, having a total tonnage of 11,581 14-100 tons, viz:

	No.	Tons.
Passenger steamers	14	5,508 15-100
Towing steamers	25	5,844 01-100
Canal propeller	1	29 69-100
Ferry-boat	1	99 29-100

We have issued licenses to seventy-six engineers and seventy-four pilots; of the engineers three were original and seventy-three renewals; of pilots, eight were original, and sixty-six renewals. We have refused to raise the grade to two engineers, for incompetency. We have also refused to renew the license of one second engineer because of incompetency. We have ordered repairs to be made on the boilers of twenty steamers.

After a careful examination of the hull and machinery of the steamer Ingomar, a packet plying between this port and Wheeling, we found that she would require to be thoroughly repaired before being safe and seaworthy, her planking and timbers being light and detective. We so reported her to the Supervising Inspector for this district, and to the Surveyor of Customs, and served a notice on the captain.

Since our last report four steamers have been sunk, three by ice and one by striking a pier of the railroad bridge over the Monongahela river. These boats, with the exception of the latter, have been raised.

One vessel, belonging to this port, (the Sherman) was destroyed by fire while lying at Evansville, Indiana. We are happy to state that no lives were lost.

We have investigated two cases of collision between two rival lines. In one case we suspended the license of the pilot for thirty days, and the other case was dismissed. The damages in both cases were trifling.

A Noble Charity.

A movement has been inaugurated the object of which is to found a National Home for destitute widows and mothers of those who have fallen in the land and naval service of the nation. An eloquent appeal to the hearts of all Americans has been issued by the National Executive Committee, composed of prominent ladies, presided over by Mrs. General Sherman. It is proposed to start the fund by holding a National Fair in the city of New York, commencing on the 14th of the present month, similar in its character and management to the great Sanitary Fairs, and the Committee appeals to one and all for such articles, means and influence as shall contribute to a representation worthy of the State. We have received from Miss Addison, the Pittsburgh member of the Committee, a copy of the circular of the Association, which we regret our inability to print, while we recommend the cause to the attention of our loyal and humane citizens.

Legislative.—The bill No. 289, "Relative to the time and mode of trial and evidence in certain criminal cases," which we published on Saturday, and which was obnoxious to the suspicion of being intended to apply to a certain judicial proceeding in progress in Philadelphia, has been *killed* in the House of Representatives at Harrisburg, as we learn by telegraph last evening.

The Western Union Telegraph Company have opened an office at Shamburg, Venango county. The recent oil developments at Shamburg promise to build up a town rivaling Pit Hole in its palmiest days.

Letter Carrier's Report.

The following is the report of the Letter Carriers of Pittsburgh for the month of March, showing the number of letters and papers delivered and collected from boxes:

	Delivered.	Collected.
Mail Letters	246,075	124,164
Drop Letters	33,171	11,461
Papers	83,877	3,767
Total	363,123	139,392

Five deliveries and collections are made daily throughout the business portions of the city—one collection after eight o'clock P. M.

Homœpathic Hospital.

The Hospital has fully sustained its average of patients during the past month, including in its admission one with fracture of both bones of the leg, one with a broken collar bone, and one whose leg it was found necessary to amputate, all of whom are doing well and rapidly convalescing. The report of the Dispensary physician shows a large increase. While the number of prescriptions issued during February was two hundred and forty-six, in March there were three hundred and forty-six applications for treatment, many cases requiring operative procedure. The Dispensary is open for the treatment of the poor, free of charge, from 11 to 12 o'clock every day, except Sunday, at the Hospital, on Second street, above Smithfield.

The Tack Bill Killed in the House of Representatives.

We have been shown a telegram from a prominent member of the House saying:

"HARRISBURG, April 1, 1868.

"We killed the Tack bill this morning."

As this case is now *certain* to be finally tried by the Court in Philadelphia, on Tuesday, April 14th, 1868, it will gratify our readers to know it will be fairly and finally disposed of.

A Colored Genius.—Charles B. Ramsey, a young colored man, dark as the ace of spades, has been delighting Allegheny audiences with readings from Shakespear. He is a marvel in his way, knowing by heart every line of the great author, including his sonnets. It is hard to conceive how the memory can retain so much as is stored away in the unmistakable African head of Ramsey. He reads with decided power and feeling, and were his color white, would prove a formidable rival to nine-tenths of the star tragedians who now strut the stage.

Seduction.—Sarah Andrews, aged fifteen years, made information before Alderman Taylor yesterday, charging Sam B. McCain with seduction. The prosecutrix alleges that the defendant was engaged to be married to her, and that by inducing her to believe that the vows he had made would be speedily fulfilled, he accomplished her ruin. She also alleges that the offence was committed in November, 1867, and that she was in her fifteenth year. The accused was arrested, and after a hearing, was held to bail for trial in the sum of two thousand dollars.

A Family Quarrel.—Yesterday Timothy Harrington and his wife made separate informations before Alderman Taylor, charging Matthew Donavan with assault and battery. Donavan is a brother of Mrs. H., and it is alleged beats and abuses her and her husband whenever he feels like it. He was arrested and held for court.

CITY ITEMS.

Immense Rush at Dr. Spencer's original Laughing Gas Establishment, No. 254 Penn street. The public are particularly invited to call and examine his full upper and under sets of teeth, at prices ranging from $20 to $30. Nothing but genuine Vulcanite used in his establishment—no *dried rubber* nor *Jersey mud* plates. Mr. S. will give a reward of $50 if he fails to extract the most difficult tooth without pain.

Dress Goods, some of the choicest styles ever exhibited here, at Barker's Spring opening to-day.

To Country and City Merchants.—We are thoroughly supplied with all kinds of Dry Goods, Staple and Fancy, bought at unusual advantage through our Eastern purchasing department, taking advantage of the recent large auction sales and fluctuations in prices, and we can and will sell at less than the lowest Eastern cash prices. We invite you to an inspection of our stock and comparison of prices, at 59 Market street.

J. W. BARKER & Co.

Table Linens, Napkins Doylies, Towels, &c., in splendid assortment and very cheap, at Barker's Spring opening to-day.

To Capitalists.—The Books for subscription to the capital stock of the Federal Street and Pleasant Valley Railway Company will be open at Gray's hotel, Jackson street, Second ward, at the office of W. P. Price, Real Estate Agent, No. 33 Ohio street, Allegheng, and at the Pittsburgh Savings Bank, No. 186 and 188 Liberty street, Pittsburgh, until April 2d. 1868.

By order of the Board of Directors.

W. M. CLANEY, President.

Organdies, Shawls, Jaconets, Percales, Piques, plain and printed, in new and beautiful designs and colors, at Barker's Spring opening to-day.

Fifty different styles of dress goods at Barker's Spring opening, to-day.

Grover & Baker Operator and Embroiderer wanted. None but first class hands need apply. J. W. BARKER & Co.

59 Market street.

Spring Dress Goods, at Barker's to-day.

Spring opening to-day, at Barker's.

New Orleans Market.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

NEW ORLEANS, April 1.—Cotton is excited and advanced: sales of 8,000 bales middlings at 28@28½c; receipts 312; exports 3,511 bales. Flour steady at $10 for superfine, add $15,75 for double extra. Corn is higher at $1,05. Oats firm at 78@80c. Pork quiet at $26,70. Bacon firmer at 11¾c for shoulders and 16¼@16½c for clear sides. Lard quiet and firm at 17¼c for leaf, and 17¼@17¾c for keg. Gold 139¾@140. Sterling steady and unchanged. New York sight exchange ½ premium.

Milwaukee Market.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

MILWAUKEE, April 1.—Flour less active; common to medium, $10a11,50; favorite spring extra, $9,37a10; medium to choice, $9a9,37. Wheat dull and lower at $1,07a1,08 for No. 1 in store, and $1,91 for No. 2. Oats dull and lower at 57 1-2a59 1-2c for No. 2. Corn nominal at 80c. Receipts—1,500 bbls flour; 3,000 bush wheat; 5,000 do oats; 1,600 do corn. Shipments—4,000 bbls flour; 300 bush wheat.

Toledo Market.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

TOLEDO, April 1.—Flour quiet; receipts 1,849 bbls. Wheat; sales white Michigan at $2,87½. Corn a shade lower; receipts 14,321 bus; sales No. 1 at 89¼a89¾c free; opening at 90c; buyer first half April at 91c; buyer all April at 92c; buyer last ten days May at 93c; seller all June at 90c. Oats steady; receipts 386 bus; sales No. 1 at 68c. Rye scarce. Seeds quiet and unchanged at $7 for clover.

Memphis Market.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

MEMPHIS, April 1.—Cotton is more excited but irregular, at 26½@26¾c; receipts 537 bales; exports, 661 bales. Flour dull; superfine, $8. Pork, $26. Bacon—shoulders at 12¼c; clear sides, 15¾c; bulk shoulders, 11c; clear sides, 14¼c. Lard, 16½@18c. Oats, 80c. Hay, $17.

BRIEF TELEGRAMS.

—Reports from Fort Laramie say that the Cheyennes and Northern Arrapahoes will be fully represented at the Indian Council. The Siouxs are not in yet, but are expected to arrive by the seventh, when the Commission will probably reach Laramie. Passengers by the Santa Fe coach, which reached Hays City, Kansas, on the 24th ult., report that on the Wednesday previous the Indians robbed a train camped on the Arkansas river, twenty-five miles below Fort Dodge, of twenty-five mules, and the next day robbed another train of six mules and all its provisions. The Indians committing these depredations are said to be the Cheyennes.

A. A. Bradley, the colored lawyer, is circulating through Savannah and adjoining county, the following circular, which causes considerable excitement: "Notice to all bad men in the city of Savannah who now threaten the lives of the leaders and nominees of the Republican party, and of the Presidents and members of the Union Leagues of America: If you should strike a blow the man or men will be followed, and the house in which he or they take shelter will be burned to the ground! Take heed! Mark well, members of the Union. Rally, rally, rally for God and liberty!"

—The Democratic Central Committe of New Orleans have withdrawn the ticket nominated by them, and recommend a meeting of the various ward clubs to choose delegates to the City and Parish Convention, to meet April 4th, to decide the question of local nominations. The committee still adheres to its suggestion that full Congressional, Legislative and Judicial tickets also be put in the field, and that present incumbents, as far as practicable, and consistent with the interests of the party, be renominated.

—The Spiritualists of St. Louis celebrated Tuesday night the Twentieth Anniversary of the advent of Spiritualism. The ceremonies consisted of an address by Miss Elvina Wheelock, their popular lecturess, giving the history of the Rochester knockings, and similar phenomena, and briefly sketching the growth and progress of their religion, claiming it has spread throughout the world and gained in this country alone, over four millions of believers.

—An extensive strike has taken place in Cleveland among workmen in the railroad and other shops. The men of McNairy, Claflin & Co.'s car works, Pittsburgh shops and other works turned out yesterday, numbering about one thousand. The cause of complaint as stated by the strikers is an increase of time of labor, without corresponding increase of pay. All are quiet and orderly.

—The new steamer Baltimore sailed for Europe yesterday, with a full cargo and quite a number of passengers. As she moved out of her dock she was greeted by shouts and cheers from a vast number of people. The second steamer of the new line is expected to arrive next week, and third and fourth are now building on the Clyde under the new law.

—The public debt statement for March will not be ready before next Monday. It is learned at the Treasury Department that there will probably be a slight increase in the amount of public debt. The receipts from Internal Revenue were very small during last month; but the receipts from customs increased on the other hand, and made up for the falling off of the former.

—Juniata county is to vote for or against the removal of the county-seat from Mifflintown to Perryville, on the 13th day of October next.

DIED;

CLARK.—On Wednesday morning, April 1st, 1868, KATE CLARK.

Funeral from the residence of Mrs. McShane, No. 130 Washington street, Pittsburgh, THIS MORNING, at 9 o'clock, to proceed to McKeesport by the Pittsburgh & Connellsville Railroad.

SUYDAM.—FREDERICK, infant son of M. B. and E. C. Suydam, aged 3 months and 4 days.

The funeral will take place from the residence of his parents, No. 21 Cedar avenue, Allegheny City, THIS MORNING, at 10 o'clock.

UNDERTAKERS.

ALEX. AIKEN, UNDERTAKER, No. 166 FOURTH STREET, Pittsburgh, Pa. COFFINS of all kinds, CRAPES, GLOVES, and every description of Funeral Furnishing Goods furnished. Rooms open day and night. Hearse and Carriages furnished.

REFERENCES—Rev. David Kerr, D. D., Rev. M. W. Jacobus, D. D., Thomas Ewing, Esq., Jacob H. Miller, Esq.

CHARLES & PEEBLES, UNDERTAKERS AND LIVERY STABLES, corner of SANDUSKY STREET AND CHURCH AVENUE, Allegheny City, where their COFFIN ROOMS are constantly supplied with real and imitation Rosewood, Mahogany and Walnut Coffins, at prices varying from $4 to $100. Bodies prepared for interment. Hearses and Carriages furnished; also, all kinds of Mourning Goods, if required. Office open at all hours, day and night.

ROBERT T. RODNEY, UNDERTAKER AND EMBALMER, No. 45 OHIO STREET, Allegheny, and No. 80 DIAMOND SQUARE, (by John Wilson & Bros.,) keeps always on hands the best Metal, Rosewood, Walnut and imitation Rosewood Coffins. Walnut Coffins from $25 upwards. Rosewood Coffins $20 upwards, all other Coffins in proportion. Carriages and Hearses furnished at low rates. Crape, Gloves, Plate and Engraving furnished gratis. Office open day and night.

WOODRUFF'S

PATENT PORTABLE BAROMETERS,

Have the following good qualities:

1st—Accuracy. 2d—Portability. 3d—Simplicity. 4th—Durability. 5th—Cheapness. 6th—Elegance of design and beauty. In fact, all the qualifications necessary for a good, reliable Barometer.

Call and get a Circular, giving description of the same; also, the endorsement of those having them in use, from the

GENERAL AGENTS,

DUNSEATH & HASLETT,

59 FIFTH ST., OPPOSITE MASONIC HALL.

NEW

SPRING GOODS,

Adapted to a FIRST CLASS MERCHANT TAILORING TRADE,

JUST OPENED, AT

HENRY G. HALE'S,

Corner of Penn and St. Clair Streets.

FOR SALE.—HOBOKEN.—THE balance of those desirable Lots are now offered at private sale, and any one desirous of fine building sites would do well to make a selection. The village is located on a beautiful and healthy spot, two and a half miles from Sharpsburg, on the Western Pennsylvania Railroad, which runs through it, making it much more valuable and agreeable. Extensive preparations are now making for erecting a number of fine houses, which will prove an ornament to the town. The remainder of these Lots will be sold at very reasonable rates and on terms exceedingly easy. SILL & SHUTTERLY, Real Estate and Insurance Agents, Lawrenceville.

SPRING AND SUMMER FASHIONS.

H. SMITH, Merchant Tailor,

98 WYLIE STREET, CORNER OF FEDERAL.

Has just returned from the East with a well selected stock of CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, SILK and MARSEILLES VESTINGS of the most approved patterns, selected exclusively for CUSTOM TRADE, which he cordially invites his friends and the public to examine. Garments will be gotten up in a style that cannot be surpassed, and at a reasonable price.

H. SMITH, Merchant Tailor,

No. 98 WYLIE STREET,

Corner of Federal.